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No. 2528.

JULY 21, 1928.

Vol. CIX.

"KOOLETTE" THIRST QUENCHERS

A new delicious, acidulated Pastille which is very refreshing and highly appreciated by motorists, sportsmen, and the open-air public.

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A "Meggeson Product" of "Meggeson" Quality
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SALICYLIC ACID. B.P.



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highest purity.

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IN THE SUMMER MONTHS

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Boxes of 7	-	-	-	-	-	12/3	dozen

ANOTHER SUMMER NECESSITY!

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PRICE:
per 5/- dozen

FORMULA EVOLVED from LATEST INVESTIGATIONS

ARTHUR H. COX & CO. LTD
Manufacturing Chemists
BRIGHTON ENGLAND

More Testimony

HOLBOURNE
FURNISHING FASHION

A
for
SOLID
VALUE

73-75 HIGH HOLBORN,
LONDON, W.C.1
Telephone 2441
HOLBORN 17253

26th June, 1928.

The Advertisement Manager,
News of the World,
Bouverie St.,
E.C. 4.

Dear Sir,

In these days of keen competition between newspapers as to their relative merits in the pulling powers of their circulations, I feel constrained to remark upon the very striking success your own paper has achieved for us.

During the past few months, this Company has been advertising very extensively, therefore we are in a very favourable position to judge the pulling merits of the chief national papers. The results from your paper are far and away ahead the best in regard to mail orders for the Ladies Department. One rather remarkable fact is the lasting value of an advertisement in your paper, in that some weeks after the date of issue, orders still come in, accompanied by our advertisement cutting from your paper.

I feel sure that you will be glad to know these facts, for it is useful to advertisers in general to be able to advertise in a medium in which it can be confidently predicted that a very definite and profitable return in orders may be expected for the outlay of the advertisement.

In this respect you are at liberty to use this letter as a guide to other advertisers. For our own part, we shall continue to use your columns as a proven medium for increasing business.

Yours faithfully,

J. Jackson
MANAGING DIRECTOR,
HOLBOURNE LIMITED.

to the
**Pulling
Power
of the
NEWS
OF THE
WORLD**

The "News of the World" sale largely exceeds 3,000,000 copies per issue, and on this basis it costs but 3d. per single column inch of advertising space to reach every thousand readers. As Messrs. Holbourne have proved, the "News of the World" is by far the most economical advertising medium among newspapers.

NOTE THESE POINTS

which Messrs. Holbourne Ltd. make :—

1. The "News of the World" stands first in pulling power of all the national papers.
2. It is the proved best for mail order advertising for ladies' materials.
3. The advertisement has a permanent effect and the pulling power does not stop on the day of issue.
4. Consistent advertising in the "News of the World" is a proved business producer.

NEWS of the WORLD

30 BOUVERIE STREET
LONDON, E.C.4.

THE WOMEN'S APPEAL
The "News of the World" is offering £1,000 in prizes weekly to develop women's sense of the right and the wrong in dress. This is only one of the many ways in which women's interest is stimulated and maintained in the columns of the "News of the World." This inauguration of the "News of the World" is the topic of discussion among "women who buy" throughout the country.

WESTERN CABLEGRAM

FORM NO. 50. LON

THE WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY. ANGLO-AMERICAN TELEGRAPH Co. Ltd.
RECEIVED AT 22, GREAT WINCHESTER STREET, LONDON, E.C.2. (Tel. No. London Wall 0800.) 1928 JUN 25 PM 9 16

581G NEWYORK 39

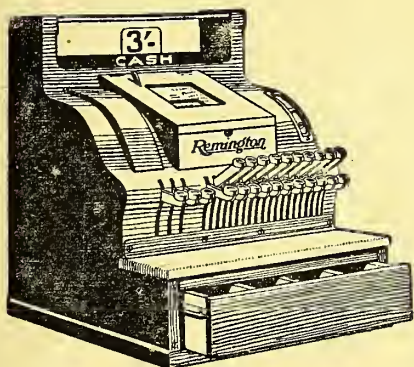
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THE REMINGTON CASH REGISTER
367 CX SALES CO.
BUSH HOUSE, ALDWYCH, W.C.

REMINGTON HAS RECEIVED ORDER FIVE THOUSAND CASH REGISTERS FROM
UNITED SHULTE SHOPS
THOUSAND REGISTERS ALL REMINGTON
REGISTER ORDER EVER PLACED.
ULTIMATE REQUIREMENTS ESTIMATED FORTY
THIS IS THE LARGEST CASH
W T KEARNEY EXPORT MANAGER.

without the production of this paper.

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REMINGTON
UMC

The Remington Cash Register Sales Co., Ltd.

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Bush House, Aldwych, London, W.C.2

Branches throughout Gt. Britain and Ireland

Remington

CASH REGISTERS

YOU WILL MISS GOOD BUSINESS

unless you make a full display of

"POPPY" CORN CURES



ENVELOPES, 48/- Per Gross.

The brightest series of Corn Preparations on the market.

We supply most attractive
**DISPLAY MATERIAL
FREE**

with an order for one gross,
any assortment.



BOTTLES IN CARTONS,
PER 5/- DOZ.

A
DISPLAY
WILL
REPAY



STRAPS & SPOTS 5/- PER CARD OF 12 TINS.

THREE
SURE
SELLERS

SEND US YOUR ORDER NOW

**A. de St. DALMAS & CO., Ltd.
LEICESTER**

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A SOUND INVESTMENT yielding £5 12 6 %* would be considered a very attractive proposition—yet this is what a man of 35 can secure by investing a large or small sum annually in a 20 Years' Endowment Assurance With Profits in **THE STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY** and in addition he will receive Life Assurance cover for the 20 years **for Nothing.**

Write to-day for the interesting leaflet "BN 5."

To a Member of the **PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY OF GREAT BRITAIN** who is allowed **Special Terms**, the comparison is even more favourable.

* The calculation is made on the assumption that there will be no alteration in the present rate of bonus.

A COPY OF THE BOOKLET "BN," GIVING FULL PARTICULARS, WILL BE FORWARDED ON APPLICATION.

The STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY

LONDON
110 CANNON STREET E.C.4
15a PALL MALL S.W.1

ESTABLISHED
1825

DUBLIN
59 DAWSON STREET

HEAD OFFICE—3 GEORGE STREET
EDINBURGH

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SHOP-FITTINGS

NO matter how much care and time you spend on window-dressing the effect is minimised if the exterior of your pharmacy is out of date. Badly designed interiors mean time wasted—stock soiled—and sales lost.

We have practical knowledge of present-day requirements—our designers specialise in this branch.

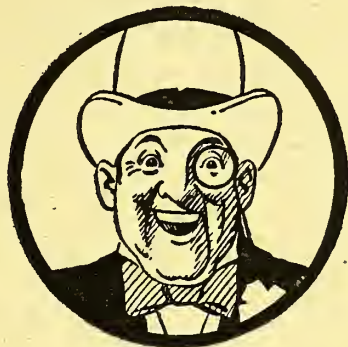
If you are opening a pharmacy or contemplating modernising your premises we suggest it will be to your advantage to let us quote.

SHOP-FITTINGS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION SUPPLIED.
CATALOGUE FREE ON REQUEST.

John Thompson ^(Wholesale Druggists 1921) *Ltd.*
Duke St., Liverpool

Telephones : Royal 1434 (5 lines).

Telegrams : "Drugs, Liverpool."



Make your business more prosperous

We earnestly request you to consider the remarkable selling possibilities of Moorland Heart Shape Tablets. Quite apart from their sales value, you also have the satisfaction of building up regular and profitable business for a line that offers the very best in quality and value to your customers. The daily increase in sales have definitely proved that 'Moorland's' are the brand in demand.

Stock

'MOORLAND'S'

and increase your holiday
fund or banking account

One Dozen 4/6. One Gross 51/- Retail 7½d. W. B. Cartwright Ltd. Rawdon, Leeds

When the Sun Shines



the children expend their energy and in our non-stop advertising we tell their mothers to make good the bodily waste by "putting them on 'Roboleine.'"

In other words, we strike the iron whilst it is hot, and you can reap the benefit if you will

DISPLAY YOUR
Roboleine
THE FOOD THAT BUILDS THE BODY

Write for Window Display Terms

OPPENHEIMER SON & CO., LTD.

179 Queen Victoria Street, London, E.C.4

Sorbo

RUBBER - SPONGE PRODUCTS LTD.

Sorbo Works - Woking - Surrey

Telegrams: "Sorbo, Woking"

Telephone: Woking 966 (2 lines)

SORBO SPONGES

are winning greater popularity every day and proving a profit-bringing line to retailers

SORBELLE—THE POPULAR RANGE—

are real Sorbo products at a popular price.

SORBO INSOLES, BATH STRAPS, COMPLEXION GLOVES, MASSAGE PADS

are other Sorbo lines with a profit for you.

BONUS WINDOW DISPLAY TERMS

(Direct from the Manufacturers or through your usual Wholesaler).

BONUS WINDOW DISPLAYS.

Parcel No. 1— 3 dozen @ 18/- per dozen less 2½% plus bonus 3 tubes.

„ No. 2— 6 „ @ 18/- „ „ „ 5% „ „ 6 „

„ No. 3—12 „ @ 18/- „ „ „ 10% „ „ 12 „

All orders under 3 dozen will be for execution through your Wholesaler at 18/- per dozen.

NEW MIX
THIS OFFER IS PERMANENT TO THE TRADE

All orders under 3 dozen will be for execution through your
 Wholesaler at 18/- per dozen.

PERMANENT
 TRADE

DISPENSING

NEW MIX TOOTH PASTE
 DEMONSTRATION TO-DAY
 A Tube within a Tube
 You mix it fresh on the brush

NEW MIX TOOTH PASTE
 WHITE TEETH IN NINE DAYS

WHITE TEETH IN
 NINE DAYS

WHITE TEETH IN
 NINE DAYS

"THE GLEAM OF YOUTH ON EVERY TOOTH"

CHEMIST

GILMONT PRODUCTS, Ltd.
 35 CRUTCHED FRIARS, LONDON, E.C.3

Heat Wave causes Lemon Famine

(See Press Reports.)

Be Prepared with

GREENWICH LEMONADE & G.O. LEMONADE

P.A.T.A.

Special Heat Wave C.W.O. Bonus Parcel

SEND US 11/- AND WE
WILL POST PER RETURN
WITH SHOWCARDS →

Sells for 17/6 →

Profit 40% on turnover,

1 doz. 4½d. Greenwich Lemonade	...	3	0
1 „ 2d. G.O. Lemonade	...	1	4
1 „ 3½d. „ „	...	2	4
1 „ 6½d. „ „	...	4	4
One 1/- G.O. Lemonade Free Bonus.		11	0

For larger parcels multiply as desired.

Don't Lose Sales!!

Send At Once!!!

MILNER & COKE LTD.

(Incorporating the Greenwich Lemonade Co.),

Proprietors of G.O. Lemon Flavoured
Seidlitz Powders.

P.A.T.A.

**11 JOHN PENN STREET,
LONDON ——— S.E.13**



IMPORTANT NOTICE

ERGOAPIOL—(SMITH)

MESSRS. THOS. CHRISTY & CO. are pleased to announce that the Manufacturers have revised their terms for ERGOAPIOL CAPSULES to the Trade on the following more advantageous basis.

TO THE RETAIL TRADE 73/9 PER DOZEN

The package carries a P.M. stamp value 2/-, and by reason of this Chemists will be able to sell this preparation at a price which will yield them a more satisfactory profit.

THE ABOVE PRICE EFFECTIVE FROM JULY 1st, 1928

THOS. CHRISTY & CO.

4/12 Old Swan Lane, London, E.C.4

Maw's



Page

What "Meritor" tooth brushes mean to you

"Meritor" tooth brushes mean more sales and quicker sales; sales which yield complete satisfaction to the customer who buys and the pharmacist who sells: sales which yield satisfactory immediate profits and create permanent business unaffected by outside competition.

*Give the "Meritor" display case
the place of honour on your
counter and make "Meritor"
tooth brushes your leading line.*

S. Maw, Son & Sons, Ltd.,
Aldersgate St., London,
and Barnet.



ESSENCES & SYNTHETICS LTD.

WILLIAM C. SLATER, Managing Director.

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Royal 0290.

Essynthet—Ald—London

A few of our latest Creations :—

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A sweet Oriental perfume with a delightfully delicate floral nuance.

LILY-OF-THE-VALLEY

True to Nature; even in its last traces on evaporation.

VICTORIA VIOLET

A very successful composition; a necessity to the creative perfumer.

PARMA VIOLET

A standard Violet; indispensable in the absence of the natural flower oil.

WALLFLOWER

A beautiful reproduction of the Old English Wallflower.

ROSE

An excellent substitute for Bulgarian Otto.

JASMIN

A composition giving the pungency as well as the ever-popular floralcy of Jasmin flowers.

Q Of the highest possible concentration, and hence very economical in use; perfectly soluble; do not discolour. Suitable for handkerchiefs, perfumes, face powders, vanishing creams, brilliantines, toilet waters, bath salts, soaps. Samples cheerfully sent by return of post.

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Superlative
Quality

Daintily
Packed

Liberal
Discount

Good show matter.
Steady advertising.
Carriage paid.

Produced and
marketed by
the World's
leading growers
of Carnations.

Write for Trade Prices and full information to :—

Allwood Bros

The Leading
Carnation Raisers
and Specialists
in the World.

HAYWARDS HEATH, SUSSEX

LIME OIL

(W.I. Distilled.)

Finest quality at favourable prices

Write:

White, Tomkins & Courage, Ltd.
North Albert Works, Reigate, Surrey.

*Lemon Oil : Orange Oil : Bergamot Oil :
 Mint Oils : Buchu Oil : C.16 Aldehyde*



Chemical Works "Flora"
 DUBENDORF, ZURICH - SWITZERLAND

Manufacturers of

**SYNTHETIC & AROMATIC
 CHEMICALS**

**SAMPLES ON and
 APPLICATION.**

CHLOROPHYLL
 OIL AND SPIRIT - SOLUBLE.

**STOCKS HELD
 IN LONDON.**

Samples and particulars from—

CHAS. ZIMMERMANN & CO. (Chemicals), LTD.
 St. Mary-at-Hill, London, E.C.3

**Send for Samples & Prices of the
 FAMOUS**

Giviemme

**Productions
 PERFUMES & TOILET AIDS**



"GIVIEPME" Perfumes and Toilet Aids are patronised by Royalty and Nobility throughout Europe. These hitherto expensive productions are being advertised in most of the Ladies' Journals at prices that are distinctly moderate for goods so regal in quality.

It will pay you to stock and sell "GIVIEPME" preparations. Profits are liberal. We supply you with finely bevelled glass signs, distinctive showcards, unique notepaper, scented calendars, nail trimmers and other attractive sales aids. Write for Samples and prices now to our Sole British Agents.

Sole Manufacturers—

**JOSEPH VISCONTI di MODRONE
 & C.S.A., MILAN, ITALY.**

British Agents—G. H. Willoughby & Co., 59 Portland St., Manchester.

WOOLLEY'S

for

COMPLETE
SATISFACTION

in

EVERY DEPARTMENT

Galenicals · Drugs · Sundries
Proprietary Articles

EFFICIENT SERVICE
PROMPT DELIVERY

JAMES WOOLLEY, SONS & CO. Ltd.

Manufacturing Chemists

VICTORIA BRIDGE, MANCHESTER

Ayrton's

FLEXIBLE NICKEL PLATED MANICURE FILES

FINEST quality Double and Triple Cut Files made from flexible nickel plated steel, in assorted sizes, 3 to 5 inches

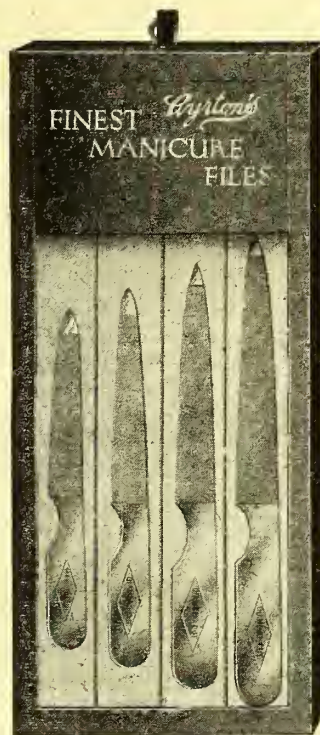
DISPLAY CASE

FREE with 2 doz.

Assorted Files

☐ This Display Case is only $7\frac{1}{4}$ inches by $3\frac{1}{4}$ inches, and is made to stand or hang in any prominent space. It is enclosed and resists damp, dust and pilfering

The slide is partitioned to hold four or more sizes of Files visible through clear glass



	3 in.	$3\frac{1}{2}$ in.	4 in.	$4\frac{1}{2}$ in.	5 in.	
TRIPLE CUT	3/-	3/6	4/-	4/6	5/-	per doz.
DOUBLE CUT	2/6	2/9	3/-	3/6	4/-	„

DISPLAY CASE WITH TWO DOZEN

AYRTON, SAUNDERS & CO. Ltd.
34 HANOVER ST. LIVERPOOL

HOVENDEN'S BATH & TOILET SOAP



No. 4712a. Assorted colors and perfumes, boxed $\frac{1}{2}$ doz., 4/9 doz. tablets. Also supplied in Coal Tar.

BATH SOAPS

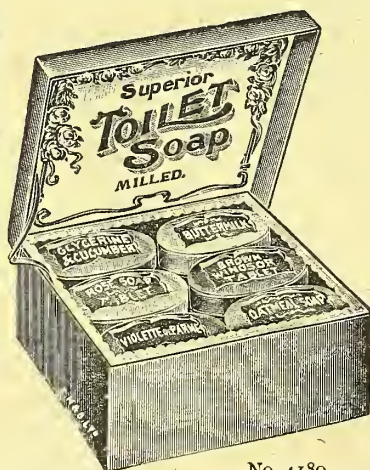


No. 4621a. About $3\frac{1}{2}$ oz., boxed 1 doz. tablets, assorted perfumes, 3/9 doz.; 43/- gross.



No. 4621.—Large size (about 7 oz.) assorted perfumes, boxed $\frac{1}{2}$ doz., 7/6 doz.; 84/- gross.

TOILET SOAPS



No. 4180.

No. 233	Curd	doz.
„ 232	Castile	2/10
„ 4180	Toilet Assorted, boxed 12's (as illus.)	3/-
„ 4180a	Ditto, ditto	2/6
„ 4180b	Ditto, boxed 18's 2/-	
„ 4180a	Coal Tar, boxed 12's	2/6
„ 4243	Buttermilk, ditto ..	3/-
„ 4244	Oatmeal, ditto ..	3/-
„ 4623	Boracic Oatmeal, large size ..	3/9
„ 5029	Violet, special do.	3/9

Special quotations for quantities.

MEDICATED PINE TAR TOILET SOAP



Each tablet cellophane wrapped.
Packed in counter box of 1 doz. (as illus.)

3/- doz.

R. HOVENDEN & SONS, LTD.

LONDON : 29-33 Berners St., W.1 and 89-95 City Road, E.C.1
Telephone: Museum 2810 (3 lines). Telephone: Clerkenwell 7601 (3 lines).



The Salt that STANDS ALONE

"MINERAL SPRING" is unique in many ways ; in its excellent keeping qualities ; in its long continued, crisp and sparkling effervescence ; in its gentle but efficient medicinal action ; in its admirable pack, with brilliantly coloured label and carton ; in its generous profit margin—33 to 40 per cent.—and in its distinction as "The Chemists' Own Effervescent."

To EXPORT BUYERS—All orders and enquiries should be addressed to our Sole Export Agents
Wm. ALFRED JONES Ltd., West India House, Liverpool.

THOMAS KERFOOT & CO LTD
BARDSLEY VALE, LANCASHIRE,
& Bardsley House, London, N.1
ESTABLISHED 1797.

C/556

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Shingled Heads Need More Shampoos

Here is a range of Shampoo Powders—showing you an unusual profit—made by a firm that specialises in scientifically compounded preparations for the hair. These Shampoos have been used for years in a Bond Street Hairdressing Salon, yet they retail at little more than half the usual price for a good shampoo.

Shampoo Powders are a profitable and quick-selling line now that shingled heads are in the majority, for shingled hair needs regular and frequent washing to keep it in condition. And these Shampoos are so exceptionally good and reliable that customers come back for them again and again. They bring you both profit and goodwill.

	Retail Price	Net Wholesale Price
Stewart's Hairtone Shampoo Powder..	3d. each or 1/6 for 7 sachets	12/- per dozen boxes of 7
Free from excess of alkali for any kind of hair.		
Stewart's Goldentone Shampoo Powder..	4d. each or 2/- for 7 sachets	14/- per dozen boxes of 7
A Camomile preparation for blonde hair which brightens and beautifies.		
Stewart's Silvertone Shampoo Powder..	4d. each or 2/- for 7 sachets	14/- per dozen boxes of 7
Specially prepared to keep grey hair from going yellow.		
Stewart's Hennatone Shampoo Powder..	4d. each or 2/- for 7 sachets	14/- per dozen boxes of 7
For brown hair—gives richness of tone.		
Stewart's Pinetone Shampoo Powder..	4d. each or 2/- for 7 sachets	14/- per dozen boxes of 7
Medicated and antiseptic for impoverished hair.		

MADE BY THE MANUFACTURERS OF

NUCTONE
FOR GREY HAIR

STEWART, GOODALL & DUNLOP, LIMITED,
4 Dering Street, London, W.1.

Irish Free State Depot: 31 Wicklow Street, Dublin.

Obtainable from your usual Wholesalers or direct from

J. C. GAMBLES & CO., LTD.
211/215 BLACKFRIARS ROAD, LONDON, S.E.1.

TOOGOOD'S 1928 PRICE LIST of PACKED TOILET PREPARATIONS

Is Now Ready

If you have not received a copy,
we shall be pleased to send
on receipt of Business Card.

WILLIAM TOOGOOD
LIMITED,
77 SOUTHWARK STREET
LONDON, S.E.1



Summer's Great Demand

is for the refreshing and invigorating qualities of Bourjois' Eau de Cologne. This latest production of Bourjois has met with instantaneous success. It is now available in

1/- Bottles

for the handbag. The outdoor girl wants it, the tennis player needs it, every holiday maker must have it. The demand is tremendous—get your full share of the business by ordering NOW.

EAU DE COLOGNE

Bourjois

PARIS

HOW TO ORDER

No. 2781	-	Retail 1/- each	8/- per dozen
2782	-	" 4/6 "	40/- "
2783	-	" 8/6 "	76/- "

A. BOURJOIS et CIE, Ltd., 4 Water Lane, Blackfriars, London, E.C.4
 PARIS NEW YORK SYDNEY WELLINGTON

ROBERT FERBER, LIMITED.

SOLE AGENTS IN THE
UNITED KINGDOM FOR

SALOMON'S GENUINE LEMON JUICE SOAP No. 548

Packed in boxes of 3 tablets, 24/- per doz. boxes. Minimum retail price, 2/9 per box, 1/- per tablet. There are a number of imitations of this Soap on the Market, in shape and size identical, but in quality much inferior. The name "GENUINE LEMON JUICE SOAP" and the number "548," are both registered. The Band round each Tablet bears the name and number, without which none is genuine.



SALOMON'S LEMON JUICE CREAM THE NEW SKIN TONIC.

A superior toilet cream, non-greasy, suitable for both winter and summer use, which enjoys a ready sale, wherever introduced.

Packed in opaque porcelain jars, each in a decorated Carton.

10/6 per dozen jars.

Minimum retail price 1/6 per jar.

Also in Decorated Collapsible Tubes, 6/6 per doz.

Both these lines are on P.A.T.A.
Showcards and Price Tickets Free.

CARLTON WORKS, ASYLUM ROAD, LONDON, S.E.15

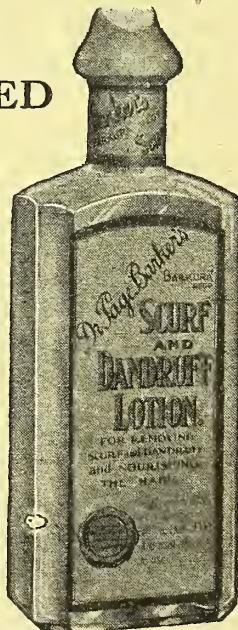
Every Bottle is GUARANTEED

EVERY bottle of Dr. Page-Barker's Scurf Lotion bears a positive guarantee that it will eradicate scurf or the purchase price will be refunded. This makes it the easiest to sell of all hair and scalp specifics. And the profit is handsome.

18/- per Doz.

Retail - 2/6

With every order for 3 dozen you get three 2/6 bottles as bonus, handsome metal show-stand, and attractive showcards.



Dr. Page-Barker's Scurf Lotion

Thos. CHRISTY & CO., 4-12 Old Swan Lane, LONDON, E.C.4.

THE KIRBEE SHAVING OUTFIT

In this handsome plush-lined case, size 6½"×5"×1½" is a complete, compact, shaving outfit for the man overseas. Here is a heavily nickelled safety razor with a packet of Kirbee British-made Blades; here too, is the famous patent Monkey Strip to keep those blades in shaving order for many months on end. A sterilized and British-made Kirbee Shaving Brush with fine badger-finished bristles completes the shaving comfort, while the Kirbee Hair-trimming attachment enables the hair to be kept neatly trimmed always.

The complete outfit is a wonderful convenience, providing perfect shaves for three whole years without replacement and sells readily.

12/6

For trade terms and details of other Kirbee lines, write at once to—

DOUGLAS KIRBY & CO., LTD.

9-10 Charing Cross - LONDON, S.W.1

Phone: GERRARD 3147.



MORGAN'S POMADE

A genuine preparation which performs all that it claims—namely, to restore grey and faded hair to its original colour, to strengthen the hair against further danger of becoming dry and thin, to remove and prevent the recurrence of scurf and all unhealthy conditions of the scalp.

Thirty-five years' solid reputation. On the list of the P.A.T.A.

Retail 1/9 per pot; 3/3 per pot.

Wholesale 14/- per doz.; 26/- per doz.

1-lb. jars for Saloon use at 6/3 per jar.

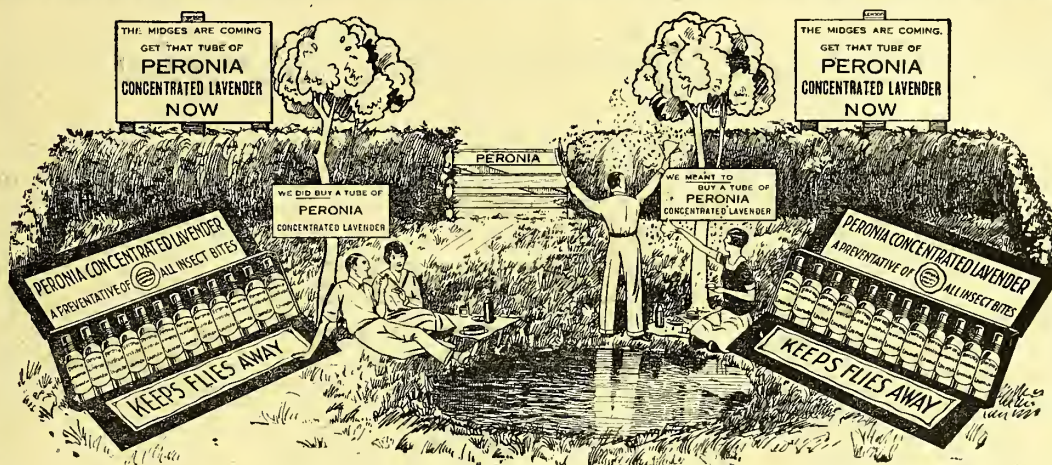
Obtainable from all the leading Wholesale Houses, or direct—

THE MARIE ANTOINETTE CO. 149 JUNCTION ROAD

LONDON, N.18

(Note New Address)

(2)



THE MIDGES ARE BITING!

PUSH PERONIA CONCENTRATED LAVENDER NOW

With orders for 3 doz. at 8/- doz. we send a special showcard reminding customers to take a tube with them on their holidays.

We have a very limited supply of Peronia Displays left. While supply lasts they are sent with six-dozen lots.

THE PERONIA CO. LTD.
NOTTINGHAM.

MERCOLIZED WAX

— : for the Complexion : —

and

STALLAX

— : a Shampoo : —

TWO substantial and well-advertised lines which show a handsome profit to the Retailer, and, moreover, may be stocked fearlessly owing to the Manufacturers' most liberal Sale or Return Guarantee.

Both are obtainable in two sizes, and their reputation and sterling value assure a steady turnover.

Order through your Wholesaler, or direct from:

DEARBORN (1923) LIMITED
37 GRAY'S INN ROAD, LONDON, W.C.1.

We supply the exquisite L' Aiglon

**POCKET SPRAYS
LIP STICKS
POUDRIERS &
CREAM BOXES**

MADE
BY

aromys

OF
PARIS

In chased gilt, galalith, enamel, mother-of-pearl, silver, etc.
They can be supplied separately or in cases holding two, three or four pieces.

If you will drop us a line our representative will call at the earliest possible time.

SPURWAY et Cie. Ltd. 89 Great Eastern Street
LONDON, E.C.2

Phone: Bishopsgate 1372.

Wires: "Neroli, London."

**A WONDERFUL
DAYLIGHT SIGN**

It
is
FREE
to
you



**BRINGS MORE SALES
& QUICKER PROFITS**

LITTO PATCHOID for
remedying that troublesome
disorder "Bald Patches."

PATCHOID CREMARD.
When used in conjunction
with the above preparation
the trouble is more quickly
overcome.

LITTO SEBACOID.
Guaranteed to stop the loss
of hair in 30 days.

All **LITTO** preparations
show greater profit than
the average. Write for trade
terms. A reflecting sign
given free with orders value
£3. It will force up your
sales—it has done so for
others.

"LITTO" preparations are obtainable from all
the leading Wholesale Houses, or direct from:—

THE LITTO LABORATORIES
29, Highbury Grove, London, N.5



THE ORIGINAL
:: AND ::
STILL THE BEST

JACKEL'S
CREAM
FOR THE HAIR

SOLD EVERYWHERE.

1/6 PER BOTTLE 2/6

Jackel's Cream has now been over
40 years on the market and enjoys
a steady reliable sale. Once a cus-
tomer buys Jackel's, imitations
have no appeal because Jackel's
is still the best.

11/6 and 18/- per dozen.
Retailing at 1/6 & 2/6 per bot.

BIG PROFITS ON THE NEW SHAMPOO.

SHOWCARDS AND PARTICULARS FROM
YOUR WHOLESALE HOUSE.

JACKEL et CIE (of Paris) Ltd.
GLASGOW.

Daily Mail
FOR KING AND COUNTRY
THURSDAY, JULY 19, 1928

Time and Tide wash Sand Castles away—

Your teeth are Ivory Castles—defend them with Gibbs Dentifrice

but Ivory Castles are saved from decay by Gibbs Dentifrice

"That," as Daddy had said, when he put the crowning cockle-shell on his beautiful fortress, "is the difference between Sand Castles and Teeth—especially teeth washed with Gibbs Dentifrice—they last a lifetime."

Daddy knows! He is fond of Gibbs Dentifrice. Nearly everyone is. Mother says little boys and girls who use Gibbs Dentifrice regularly get far more fun out of their holiday. Maybe she's prejudiced in its favour. Any way, she knows from experience that it's the safest, the surest, most economical and the most delightful cleaning agent—is Gibbs Dentifrice.

Gibbs Dentifrice has that clean taste—delicious flavour, so refreshing in itself. Polishing with calcium carbonate.

Your teeth are Ivory Castles—defend them with Gibbs Dentifrice

ASK FOR GIBBS EMPIRE BOX—1/- VALUE FOR

EMERGENCY COUPON

The money value may sometimes prove large. Each box of Gibbs Toilet Preparations contains a coupon for a chance to win a valuable prize. The coupon is valid for all the products of the Gibbs Empire. The coupon is valid for all the products of the Gibbs Empire. The coupon is valid for all the products of the Gibbs Empire.

Gibbs Toilet Preparations

Gibbs ADVERTISING MAKES THE HOLIDAYS WORK FOR YOU

Gibbs Dentifrice Holiday "Daily Mail" Front Page on July 26th will reach the public at a moment when they will be in the mood to buy.

Off for the holidays! That always means many purchases. Above all, holiday-makers want things that are "handy." Gibbs Dentifrice is handiness itself. So is the Gibbs Empire Box. A regular little store of toilet necessities—ideal for holiday use.

The "Daily Mail" Front Page features these products in an attractive holiday atmosphere. The public is directed to go to you for both the Dentifrice and the Empire Box of Trial Sizes.

Make a good Window and Counter display of Gibbs Dentifrice and Gibbs Toilet Preparations during the week of July 26th and you will win much additional business.

And be sure you have ample stock.

D. & W. GIBBS, LTD.
(Dept. 42 D.G.) LONDON, E.1

Pompadour Parfumettes

THE
line for
the . .
Summer
Season.

FOR FULL
PARTICULARS
APPLY TO

BRIDGEN & GRIFFIN

(Sole Agents for GENRI FRERES, PARIS),

25 Bartletts Bldgs., Holborn, London, E.C.4

DISPLAY- THE CREAM YOUR CUSTOMERS WANT

Women who once try the famous *Snowfire* products, ask for them again and again. Especially *Snowfire* CREAM. This delightful preparation combines the qualities of a skinfood and vanishing cream and it tones up and beautifies. In handsome opal jars, 1/3. Also aluminium containers, handbag size, price 3d.

Snowfire CREAM

Profitable Snowfire products include:

<i>Snowfire</i> Tablet	<i>Snowfire</i> Face Powder
" Jelly	" Shaving Stick
" Shampoo	" Toilet Soap

Sole Manufacturers:

F. W. HAMPSHIRE & Co. (1927), Ltd., Riverside Works, Derby

A new Nildé sifter box

(HANDBAG SIZE)

Modernised and improved, this extra flat sifter box with puff is of new design outside and in, leak-proof, and the powder cannot patch or break. It contains as much powder as the well-known red and gold striped box, perfumed with our new creation, l'Ille Heureuse.

33 1/3%

discount off
selling price.

In 7 shades :—
rachel, naturelle,
ocre rosé, rose,
basanée,
indienne,
blanche.

1/-

P.A.T.A.



Distributed in
the U.K. by

BROOKS & WARBURTON, LTD.
40-42 LEXINGTON STREET, W.1.

**IMPORTANT
TO CHEMISTS!**

NEW PRICE & POLICY

Taky

The biggest selling Depilatory

STRONG ADVERTISING TO SECURE BRITISH SALES

¶ TAKY, the famous French Perfumed Depilatory, is now to be effectively introduced to British women.

¶ Commencing mid-July powerful and continuous Advertising will appear in National Daily and Weekly journals having a popular appeal to women.

¶ TAKY in its new large-sized tube will interest a very wide public. The new TAKY tube (one size only) retails at 1/6, and is—

¶ twice the size of the average 1/6 Tube. TAKY is extraordinarily quick, effective and safe in action, and is pleasantly perfumed.

INTRODUCTORY ADVERTISING OFFER

To enlist your enthusiastic support we are making the following generous offer:—

Parcel A—3 doz. Taky tubes (14 to the doz.) 18/- per doz. (less 33½% and an extra 5%) carr. pd.

Parcel B—1½ doz. Taky tubes (14 to the doz.) 18/- per doz. (less 33½%) carriage paid.

Your wholesaler will supply TAKY on these terms.

YOUR OLD STOCK EXCHANGED

Further, we will exchange the whole of your old 2/6 stock on our new price basis, provided you order at the same time at least a "B" parcel. These introductory and exchange offers hold good for two months only.

We wish to advise our thousands of Chemist friends that our policy of a fair profit and adequate advertising is behind you. Show TAKY and you make sales and profits.

Write for full particulars to the sole distributors:—

PENNEY & CO., Ltd., 16/18 Beak St., Regent St., London, W.1

Telephone: Regent 3285.



Are you
stocking this
"all-British" Blade?

Eclipse Blades are made in our own works from the highest quality Crucible Steel it is possible for us to produce and are British from Start to Finish.

"ECLIPSE"
(Gillette Type)
SAFETY RAZOR
BLADES

5
for
1/8

10
for
3/4

1 Box 100 Blades at	£1	2	3	per box
5 Boxes 100 Blades at	£1	1	8	"
10 Boxes 100 Blades at	£1	0	10	"
Terms: Monthly less 2½ per cent.				
Carriage paid on 3 box lots and above.				

Obtainable from your usual wholesaler
or direct from the actual makers:

JAMES NEILL & CO. (Sheffield), LTD.,
Steel Manufacturers, Napier St., SHEFFIELD.

DON'T BE SURPRISED!

DON'T let the big "counter attack" on Myatt Bladescatchyou withshortstocks. They are selling so well that we have made *another* factory extension to keep pace with orders.

If you haven't yet proved how one sale leads to another, just send a trial order to your wholesaler.

And—be sure to ask
for display material.



5 Blades 1 1/3
LESS 33 1/3%
SHOWING A PROFIT OF
50% ON COST
MADE IN ENGLAND.

MYATT
PATENT DAYMARK
Blades

FOR GILLETTE TYPE RAZORS ONLY

W. J. MYATT & CO., Ltd.

London Showrooms: 94 HATTON GARDEN, E.C.1



THE POPULAR "MARSON" DENTAL PLATE BRUSH

IN STIFF UNBLEACHED BRISTLE
Best English Make. Packed in Cartons.
SAMPLES AND PRICES ON APPLICATION

C. F. MARSHALL & SON
Devonshire Works, Devonshire Rd.,
HACKNEY - LONDON, E.9

PUFFS of ALL KINDS in DOWN and WOOL.
SOLID FACE POWDERS
 COMPLETE WITH PUFFS.



Inquiries invited by makers,
F. SCHUTZE & CO., Ltd.
BLACK BULL WORKS,
Caledonian Market, London, N.7.



SHADEINE

For COLOURING GREY HAIR

This popular article is largely advertised and stocked by all Wholesale Houses.

Trialsize 8d. per doz.	..	..	..	6/-
1/4 size, per doz.	..	..	..	12/-
2/6 size, per doz.	..	..	..	24/-
3/9 size, per doz.	..	..	..	36/-

The SHAPE IN ECO.. 58 Westbourne Grove, London, W.2.

Telephone: Axminster 5.

Telegram: "Coate, Axminster."

COATE & CO. (Axxminster) Ltd.

The London Brush Works, Axminster, Devon.

Estab. 1847.

Manufacturers of Super British Brushes

Our Special "PROPHYLACTIC" Tooth Brushes—

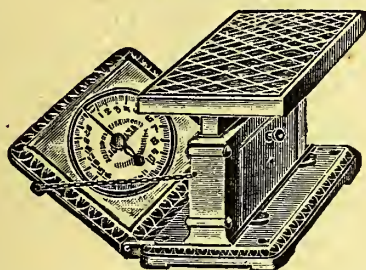
3	row	Hard,	Medium,	Soft,	Yellow	Hair	@	...	...	...	...	16/-	per	dozen
4	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	...	...	...	...	18/-	"	"

Orders for one gross supplied in Cartons with customer's name and address free.
Every Brush Guaranteed. British made by British Labour. Send for our present list of prices.

THE "JARASO"

PERSONAL WEIGHING MACHINE

BRITISH MADE



BALL
BEARINGS

Weighs from 1 lb. to 20 stone. Automatic. No weights required. Weight of Machine 20 lbs.

EXPORT PRICE **28/6** Cases Free F.O.B. LONDON
(Smallest number shipped six machines.)

*This Machine can only be sold for
export to BRITISH COLONIES*

ALBERT C. SHOPPEE, Ltd.

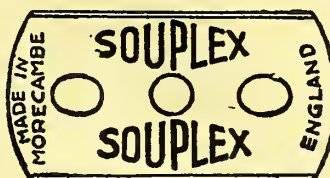
(Wholesale and Export only)

Belmont St., Chalk Farm, LONDON, N.W.1

WHEN YOU SEE



THIS HEAD—



THIS BLADE—

SOUPLEX

and THIS TRADE MARK

you are sure that you are getting genuine SOUPLEX Razor Blades. The blades with the big reputation and tremendous sales.

If you are not already stocking SOUPLEX order a supply to-day from your usual wholesaler.

By delaying, you are missing the exceptionally good profit which Souplex Blades yield the chemist.

FIVE
for
1/3
YOUR
PROFIT
5d.

**SOUPLEX
LIMITED,
MORECAMBE**

TEN
for
2/6
YOUR
PROFIT
10d.



**BETTER than
EVER!**

**BIG PROFITS
QUICK SALES
GOOD STOCK
SELLS the Goods!**

"THE EDGE NONE CAN LICK"

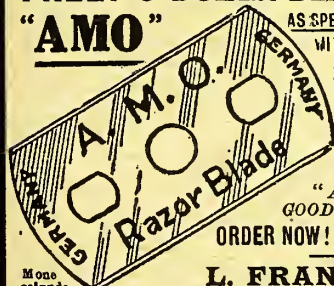
*Obtainable from all Leading Wholesalers.
Inquiries from Genuine Wholesalers only are invited.*

We are prepared to supply REPUTABLE WHOLESALERS on a
"SALE OR RETURN" basis for the FIRST ORDER ONLY.

DEPT. C.D. "WANIE" DISTRIBUTORS:
c/o ROEBUCK'S ADVERTISING SERVICE
CRAVEN HOUSE - - - KINGSWAY, W.C.2

FREE! 3 DOZEN BLADES. FREE!

"AMO"



AS SPECIAL INTRODUCTORY BONUS
WITH EACH GROSS ORDERED

Per Gross **8/-** Per Gross
Post Free Post Free

**MADE OF FINEST
SHEFFIELD STEEL**

*"AS GOOD AS REALLY
GOOD BLADES CAN BE."*

ORDER NOW! STUDY YOUR PROFITS!

L. FRANKENBERG

125 HOUNSDITCH, LONDON, E.1.

Telephone No.:
AVENUE 8846.

Telegrams:
UZE CARNOS Ald. London.

WHOLESALE PLSE WRITE FOR SPECIAL TERMS.

None
refund.
if not satisfactory.
Send for Free
Testing Sample.





Bath Gloves & Washing Squares

in every reliable fabric







MANUFACTURED IN
HYGIENIC FACTORIES BY

SOLPORT BROTHERS LTD

184-190, GOSWELL ROAD,
LONDON, E.C.1



Watersprite

MADE IN
ENGLAND

KNITTED FACE CLOTHS.

"ODENTIC" PLATE BRUSH

Regd. No. 417637.



From all Wholesalers.
Counter Display Box with every 3 dozen.
Manufacturers:

W. R. Speer & Son

(EST. 100 YEARS)

215 DALSTON LANE - - LONDON, E.8

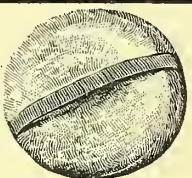
G. B. KENT & SONS, LTD.

Are known the World over as
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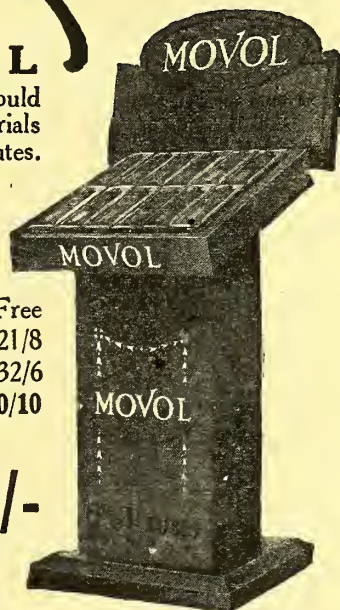
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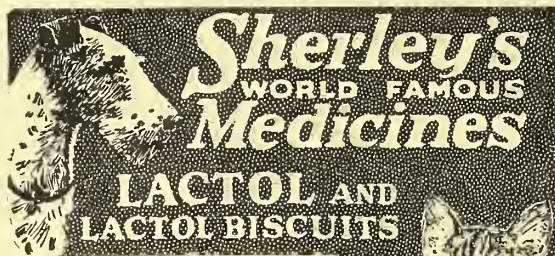
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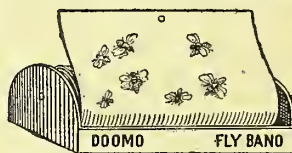
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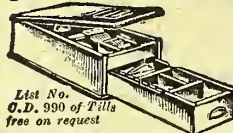
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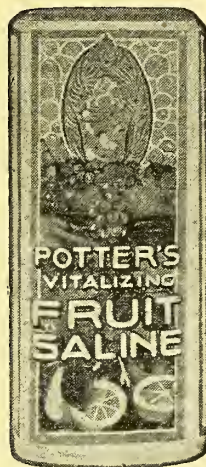
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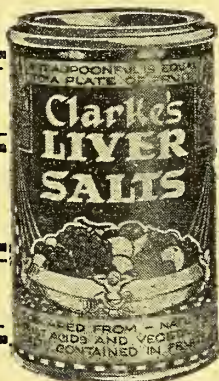
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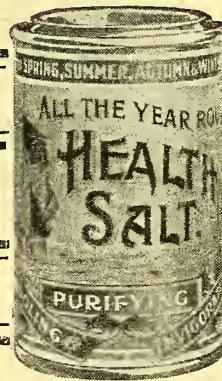
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The Standard Model, advertised at 25/- (costs you 18/9).



The Popular Model, advertised at 19/6 (costs you 14/7).



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display models. One will
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Popular Models included
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these large circulation magazines and papers are carrying Punkt-Roller advertisements with their "Regular Massage Treatment" and other logical arguments. Punkt-Roller advertising is successful because it advertises an efficient article. It is creating BUSINESS.

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Daily Mail Sunday Dispatch
Daily Mirror Empire News
Evening Standard
Sunday Pictorial
Sunday Express

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Hutchinson's Magazine Strand
Lady's Companion Bystander
Mab's Fashions Ca-sell's
Weldon's Illustrated Dressmaker
Weldon's Ladies' Journal
Weldon's Children's Fashions
Fashions for All Home Fashions
Windsor Magazine Home Chat
Home Notes John Bull
Woman's Journal London
Good Housekeeping Punch
Modern Woman Royal
Woman's Pictorial Sketch
Nash's Magazine Answers
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Home Magazine Wide World
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Bonus—during the month of July—One Face Roller (retail 7/6) given free with every order for one dozen Standard and/or Popular Models.



Attract Holiday Customers

YOU can secure a considerable amount of business from holiday makers by displaying Burroughs Wellcome & Co. products on your counter. Here are a few products always in demand by holiday folk.

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Business Changes

MR. R. J. HOARE, chemist and druggist, Slough, has opened a business at 5 Grove Parade, Royal Nurseries Estate, Slough.

MR. JOHN A. WRIGHT, chemist and druggist, Lichfield Street, Wolverhampton, has opened a branch at the corner of Jeffcock Road and Lea Road.

MR. ERNEST THOMPSON, chemist and druggist, has taken over the business of Mr. W. Greenwell, chemist and druggist, Coatsworth Road, Gateshead.

MR. HARRY BIRKETT, chemist and druggist, Accrington, has purchased the business of Mr. J. W. Sampson, chemist and optician, 25 Baker Street, Hucknall.

T. C. CORNWELL (proprietor, Mr. H. C. Shaw, chemist and druggist), 14 Piccadilly, Hanley, Staffs., has taken over the business of Mr. R. F. Howson, chemist and druggist, Birches Head, Hanley.

English and Welsh News

The Editor will be obliged if subscribers will send him marked copies of newspapers containing items of interest for insertion in this or other news sections.

Safeguarding of Industries Act, 1921

Representations have been made to the Board of Trade, under Section 10 (5) of the Finance Act, 1926, regarding zirconium oxide. Any communications with respect to these representations should be addressed to the Principal Assistant Secretary, Industries and Manufactures Department, Board of Trade, Great George Street, London, S.W.1, within one month from July 18.

Samples by Post

On July 5 a deputation representing the Federation of British Industries and other commercial bodies waited upon the Postmaster-General to discuss the subject of the Post Office regulations governing the printed paper rate. The deputation suggested that in view of the fact that the pre-war penny postage for 4 oz. had not been restored, steps should be taken to establish a sample post under which it would be possible for British manufacturers to send out samples which were at present refused admission to the printed paper rate. Examples were given by the deputation of the disadvantages suffered by British postal users as against foreign users of foreign samples post. General Williamson, replying for the Post Office, said that any concessions granted on the lines suggested would cost money, and there was a general consensus of opinion that if concessions were to be made more benefit would be given by a return to the pre-war penny postage than by any other step. The existing printed paper rate represented a definite loss on each package carried by the post, and while anomalies existed, the Post Office endeavoured to be liberal in interpreting the present regulations to the benefit of the user. The Postmaster-General, however, could not agree to extending indefinitely the interpretation placed on regulations governing an unremunerative area. The regulations governing the foreign sample post were laid down by the International Postal Convention, and the rates and regulations were binding on all the signatories. British users, in fact, materially benefited by the higher maximum weight on the greater limits of size applicable to the sample post within the Empire. He regretted that the Postmaster-General was not in a position to reintroduce an inland sample post so long as there was any prospect of a return to the penny post.

Contracts

The following tenders have been accepted by the bodies named:—

Stockport Infirmary.—J. C. Arnfield & Sons, Ltd., drugs.

Cranbrook Guardians.—Mr. A. W. Hudson, chemist and druggist, medicines.

London County Council.—Anglo-American Oil Co., Ltd. (Speciality Department), £435; Baiss Brothers & Co., Ltd., £39; John Bell, Hills & Lucas, Ltd., £1,092; Burgoyne, Burbidges & Co., Ltd., £380; Evans, Sons, Lescher & Webb, Ltd., £23; Thos. Hodgkinson, Preston & King, £829; Johnson & Sons, Manufacturing Chemists, Ltd., £597; May & Baker, Ltd., £866.

Inquests

A verdict of "Death from misadventure" was returned at an inquest held on June 12 on the body of George Yarnold, carpenter, Shelsley Kings, Worcester. It was stated that the deceased drank in mistake for cider a strong poison, probably potassium cyanide, used for destroying wasps.

At Llanelli, on July 14, an inquest on the body of Mrs. Jessie Elwell, wife of a local builder, was adjourned in consequence of a suggestion that the cause of death was arsenical poisoning. Dr. T. R. Davies said that although the quantity of arsenic found in the body was very small, he was of this opinion on a general survey of the case.

A verdict to the effect that he had feloniously killed himself by poisoning with potassium cyanide and potassium ferrocyanide was returned at an inquiry at Harrogate, on June 27, concerning the death of William Farrow, aged thirty-two, manager of a wine shop. It was stated in evidence that he was an excellent manager and was in no known trouble, but believed that he had to die at the age of thirty-two.

At Blackpool, on July 12, an inquiry was held concerning the death of Dr. D. A. Thomson. The widow said her husband had been taking luminal for two months. He had been overworking for a considerable time. Dr. McLaren said he advised Dr. Thomson to give up the drug. The dose was from 1 to 5 gr. Each tablet contained $1\frac{1}{2}$ gr. If Dr. Thomson had taken four tablets, the dose might have been fatal. A "Misadventure" verdict was recorded.

At St. Pancras (London) Sir Walter Schröder held an inquest on July 2 on the body of Maria Elizabeth Crawley, Letchford. The evidence showed that the deceased, who was the widow of a chemist and druggist, had of late been getting feeble. On May 31 she was found on the floor of her bedroom at 92 Bartholomew Road, Kentish Town, N.W., where she was on a visit to a niece. Dr. W. Feldman, medical superintendent of St. Pancras Hospital, stated that when admitted Mrs. Crawley was suffering from a fracture of the left thigh and bruising. Death was due to senile decay, accelerated by the fracture. The coroner recorded a verdict of "Accidental death."

At Battersea (London), on June 29, the inquests were concluded on Ethel V. Waite, aged seventeen, and Clara W. Deller, aged eighteen, both of whom had been employed as packers by Poli-Varn, Ltd., polish manufacturers, Wandsworth, S.W. Mr. Frank W. Gilder, secretary and director of Poli-Varn, Ltd., giving evidence, said that one of their manufactures was "Scourine"; he would not disclose what it was made of, as it was a trade secret, but the silica part was of quartz and similar stones. The girls' duty was to fill containers with this powder, which was done from a filling machine, and any dust that escaped during the process was carried away by an exhaust fan. The firm provided masks for the workpeople some years ago, but they found that the employees would not wear them. Dr. George McDonald, tuberculosis officer for Battersea, said there was a slight difference between the girls' symptoms, and after hearing the history of the case he concluded that death was due to silicosis, not tuberculosis. He had dealt with four other cases of girls who had died through tuberculosis who were employed by Poli-Varn. It was very difficult to tell the difference between tuberculosis and silicosis. Sir Bernard Spilsbury said he was present at the *post-mortem* examination on Miss Deller; he attributed her death to disease of the heart muscles, in consequence of chronic inflammation of the lungs and glands, set up by silica, a condition known as silicosis. Mr. Harry Varney, an inspector of factories, stated that when he first visited the workshop of Poli-Varn, Ltd., the girls were covered on the face, hands and hair with fine dust. He made several suggestions to prevent this, and these were carried out. The jury returned a verdict of "Death from misadventure."

Fires

A fire which occurred in an ethyl chloride shed at the works of the British Dyestuffs Corporation, Ltd., Huddersfield, on July 16, resulted in two men being killed and three other men receiving burns.

An outbreak of fire occurred on July 15 at the warehouses of Taylor, Gibsons, Ltd., manufacturing chemists, Stowell Street, Newcastle-on-Tyne. The outbreak was subdued by the fire brigade before much damage had been done.

Birmingham

Mr. Alfred Southall, Ph.C., has sent a donation of £5 in response to the Lord Mayor's appeal on behalf of the Birmingham Citizens' Society.

Mr. L. P. Gamgee, grandson of the late Sampson Gamgee, the originator of Gamgee tissue, has been elected to the Council of the Royal College of Surgeons.

Leicester

When the books of the Employment Exchange show an increase of unemployed, it follows that the general trade of the city is not so good, as every retailer is now finding. The cause is no doubt due to shortage of orders in the hosiery and boot industries.

Mr. A. H. Spiers, chemist and druggist, moved a resolution at a recent meeting of the Leicester Chamber of Trade that profits obtained from the city's trading departments should be allotted to the relief of the rates: a profit of £123,000 had been made by the various departments, and this matter was under discussion by the Chamber.

Liverpool

Several pictures of manufacturing processes at the works of Evans Sons Lescher & Webb, Ltd., appeared in "The Daily Courier" of July 10.

A team of the Liverpool and District Pharmacists' Golfing Society recently played the local police force at Hayton Golf Course, with the following result:—

Pharmacists		Police	
S. F. Alder...	1	Cons. Lawrenson...	0
T. Ashworth...	1	Chief Supt. Leslie...	0
T. M. Tallantyre...	0	Ex-Chief Insp. Nelson...	1
T. S. Jones...	1	Cons. Sneddon...	0
F. C. Cooling...	0	Sergt. Winstanley...	1
F. B. Derrick...	0	Sergt. Millington...	1
T. M. Lloyd...	1	Sergt. Ray...	0
G. H. Cole...	0	Sergt. Langford...	1
C. W. Cooke...	0	Sergt. Ellis...	1
J. L. Hirst...	1	Supt. Angus...	0
R. E. Bickerton...	1	Sergt. Bryson...	0
Total...	6	Total...	5

Manchester

At Manchester City Police Court, on July 13, Clinton & Co., Great Ancoats Street, were ordered to pay fines amounting to £3, with £2 2s. costs, for selling solution of ammonia, stated to contain 8 per cent. or more of free ammonia, not duly labelled.

The statutory meeting of creditors of James Eastwood & Sons, Ltd., chemical manufacturers, was held on July 10. Mr. F. R. Vipond, the liquidator, submitted a statement of affairs which showed ranking liabilities £8,413 5s. 8d., of which £6,568 17s. 9d. was due to the trade. The net assets were £3,612 8s. 7d., including stock expected to produce £500; land, buildings, machinery and plant estimated to realise £1,000; motor-car valued at £50; and book debts valued at £1,775. The liquidator reported that the company was registered in 1917 with a nominal capital of £10,000. During the year to January 31, 1925, there was a net profit of a small amount, but in the following twelve months there was a net loss of £1,326. In the next year the net loss was £1,700, while for the year to January 31 last there was a net loss of £3,643. About two years ago the company started a patent: although no money had been lost on the patent, the overhead charges had been increased. It was decided to confirm the voluntary liquidation.

Miscellaneous

WINDOW SMASHES.—A motor-car in High Street, West Bromwich, on July 6, mounted the footpath and crashed into the shop front of Boots, Ltd., doing considerable damage.—A similar accident at the shop of Mr. H. R. Camplin, chemist and druggist, Horsham, is reported.

IN THE COURTS.—At Colchester Quarter Sessions, on July 2, two soldiers named Dallas and Stevens were each sentenced to three years' Borstal detention for breaking into the shop of Edes Everett & McBryde, chemists, and stealing stock.—At Louth Police Court, on July 5, G. Cheetham, Ltd., chemists, were fined 30s. on each of eight charges of employing young persons more than the statutory number of hours.—At Lewes Assizes, on July 13, Percival Leonard Taylor, painter, James Weaver, hawker, and George T. Donovan, motor mechanic, were found guilty of the murder of Mr. Friend Ernest Smith, a retired London wholesale druggist, who had resided at Brighton, and were sentenced to death.

Irish News

Brevities

During the week ended July 7, the town of Newry had a shopping week, in which the various pharmacies were to the fore. Mr. C. S. O'Hare, M.P.S.I., was chairman of the general committee in charge of the arrangements, while J. E. Connor & Sons made a special show on the occasion. In connection with the window display, the prize for the best display in the chemist and druggist section was awarded to Messrs. O'Hagan & O'Hare.

Official returns lately issued by the Irish Free State Ministry of Industry and Commerce show the value of the following imports into the Free State during 1927:—Boric acid, £571; cream of tartar, £18,566; perfumery containing spirit, £14,679; other perfumery, £74,870; medicines and preparations (dutiable), £108,981; medicines and preparations (non-dutiable), £210,597; druggists' wares, £37,481; linseed oil (unrefined), £18,151; linseed oil (refined), £25,749; castor oil, £15,966.

Belfast

The retail chemists' and druggists' shops in Belfast were closed on July 12 and 13 for the annual holiday. The wholesale establishments closed on July 11 and reopened on July 16 in most cases.

At a meeting of the Senate of the Queen's University, Belfast, on July 11, Dr. E. B. C. Mayrs was appointed Professor of Pharmacology and Therapeutics. Dr. Mayrs graduated in medicine with honours in 1914, and was awarded a gold medal with his M.D. in 1920. In that year he was appointed assistant and subsequently lecturer in the Department of Pharmacology at Edinburgh University, and in 1923 returned to Belfast as lecturer in pharmacology. The Senate decided to create new lectureships in agricultural chemistry and agricultural botany.

Scottish News

Brevities

Mr. H. J. Downie, chemist and druggist, Rosehearty, has taken over the business previously carried on by Mr. J. R. Stewart, High Street, Ardersier, Inverness-shire.

Mr. Roderick Hay, chemist and druggist, Dingwall, and Mr. Roderick Smith, chemist and druggist, Matheson Road, Stornoway (a former Provost), are included in the recent appointments as justices of the peace for Ross-shire.

Mr. H. T. Russell, Argyll Road, Saltcoats, one of a party of four brothers, was recently drowned while on a pleasure trip to Arran. Mr. Russell was studying for the Qualifying examination, which two of the brothers have already passed.

Mr. James Green (Kirkcaldy), formerly of the Edinburgh Royal Infirmary and of Squire & Sons, Oxford Street, London, W.1, has graduated M.A. in the University of Glasgow. Mr. Green obtained distinction in the class of English literature and won the professor's prize in the class of Italian literature.

A robbery, in which chloroform is alleged to have been used, was carried out recently in a shop of Boots, Ltd., at Ayr. It is reported that when one of the assistants opened the shop in the morning, a man called and asked if he could have some fluid for removing stains. The assistant was chloroformed, and a sum of about £60 is reported to be missing.

Considerable discussion took place at a mass meeting of the Glasgow and West of Scotland Branch of the Photographic Dealers' Association, held in Glasgow on June 27. Satisfactory decisions were reached, and the following have been co-opted as representatives of their respective counties on the executive committee:—Ayrshire, Mr. Martin Meldrum, Ayr; Dumbartonshire, Mr. J. Weir, Clydebank; Renfrewshire, Mr. C. Horsburgh, Paisley; Lanarkshire, Mr. W. Spence Culbert, Airdrie; Stirlingshire, Mr. J. McGregor, Stirling. Secretary, Mr. H. W. Thomas, 420-422 Argyll Street, Glasgow.

Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland

Examination Results

LICENCE EXAMINATION

Passed (arranged according to merit):—Sheila Deakin, James A. Doyle, James J. Dalton, Anthony A. Cullinane, Stanley Wilson, James J. McNally, Anastasia Brennan (Eugene J. Sullivan, Alexander Herriott), Hanna M. Ryan, Owen Lynch, Elizabeth J. Ryan, Frances McGrath, Ethel M. O'Neill (Timothy S. Maher, Gerald F. Crilly, Celia M. Murray). Eighteen candidates were rejected.

REGISTERED DRUGGIST EXAMINATION

Passed (arranged alphabetically):—Eugene Buckley, John Murray Glass, Patrick Moynihan. Two candidates were rejected.

PHARMACEUTICAL ASSISTANT EXAMINATION

Passed (arranged according to merit):—Charles Henry Batt, Mabel E. Fuller, Margaret McAuliffe, Thomas Stewart, Brigid A. Traynor. Four candidates were rejected.

PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION

Passed (arranged according to merit):—Mary Elizabeth McMahon, Lionel Cecil Wilson, James Desmond Lawless (Minnie Emily Duncan, Joseph Bailey), Nora Josephine O'Sullivan, Michael J. Lavon, Jeremiah Donoghue, Ellen Carey (Thomas J. Bennett, Alexander Belford Smith), Ellen O'Hanlon, Eibhlin Maire C. Morrissey, Mary Brooks, Michael Joseph Lynch (Joseph Gerald O'Shea, Edna Jackson) (Francis X. McGowan, Bernard Taylor) (Michael A. Meers, Elizabeth Clare Terry) (Mary Connolly, James Joseph Fitzgerald) (Jessie Maud O'Driscoll, Christopher James Cullen, Daniel J. Grant) (Mary Margaret O'Donovan, Geraldine McCarthy, Gertrude Geraldine Laverty), Louis Gruson (Margaret Kathleen Dolan, Michael William Lawless, Francis Patrick Ryan), Patrick O'Hare (Margaret Josephine Barry, Timothy B. O'Sullivan, John Alphonsus Hurson), Rosaline Fanning, Judith Burke, Annie Boggs, Ethel Mary O'Sullivan (Kate Varden, Samuel J. Citron), John Brendan O'Reilly, Hester Elizabeth Kee, Michael Joseph Byrne. Seventy-seven candidates were rejected.

Proprietary Articles Trade Association

The quarterly meeting of the Council of the Proprietary Articles Trade Association was held at the Hotel Russell, London, W.C.1, on July 12, the president (Mr. Alfred Higgs) in the chair.

Death.—Before the commencement of business the president referred to the loss sustained by the Association through the death of Mr. F. W. Powell, for many years a member of the manufacturers' section of the Council and a past-president of the Association. A resolution expressing regret at the death of Mr. Powell, appreciation of his services and sympathy with his family, was passed in silence.

Packed Drugs and Branded Pharmaceutical Preparations.—The Executive Committee have considered the question of eligibility or otherwise for the protected list of articles which are in the nature of packed drugs or pharmaceutical preparations as distinct from the generally recognised type of "proprietary," and have recommended that each application be treated on its merits.

Supplies to Staffs.—The Committee have considered the position created by the co-operative buying of proprietary articles by the staffs of banks, insurance offices and similar institutions and have made certain recommendations for dealing with the matter. The report was adopted.

Price-Maintenance Work.—The secretary read a report on the Association's price-maintenance work during the past three months. The report showed that considerable success had attended the investigation work carried on during that period, and that speaking generally there had been a marked decrease in the number of cases of price cutting. Tributes from retail members were read.

Colonial and Foreign News

NIGERIAN CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS.—The Nigerian Government has issued new regulations for the examination of African chemists and druggists. In future, after obtaining certificates of health, character, and general education, aspirants will pass an entrance examination, and will become registered students for three years. Then the dispenser's examination will have to be passed, followed, not less than two years later, by the final examination for the chemist and druggist qualification.

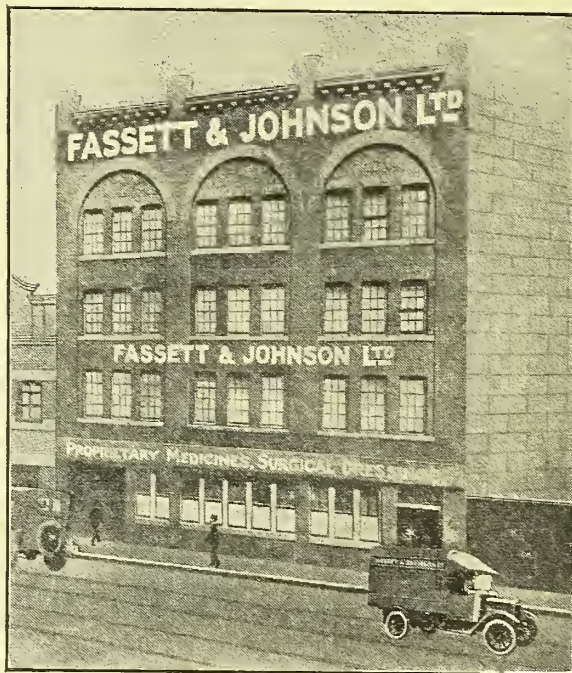
PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY OF JAPAN.—The forty-eighth annual meeting was opened at Tokyo on April 14, when there was a large attendance. Dr. Nagai, president of the Society, gave an opening address, and Dr. Keimatsu and Dr. Uyeno reported respectively on general affairs and finances. The number of lectures delivered during the conference was about eighty. Reports on the study of botanical chemistry and health problems were discussed. President Nagai was re-elected, and Dr. Tahara was elected vice-president as successor to Dr. Tanba, who died last year. On April 15 a social meeting was held at the Tokyo Kaikan, Marunouchi. The guests present numbered 133, among whom were Viscount Goto, a prominent statesman, well-known business men in pharmaceutical circles, the German Ambassador, and other members of the Embassy.

MEDICAL-ELECTRICAL-PHARMACEUTICAL EXHIBITION IN MEXICO CITY.—A Medical-Electrical-Pharmaceutical Exhibition and Convention will take place in October in Mexico City. The exhibition will be held under the auspices of the president of the Republic, General Calles, the Secretary of Education, the Mexican Medical Association, the Mexican Society of Electro-Radiology, the National University, and Health Department. A number of firms and representatives handling medical supplies and pharmaceutical products have already expressed their desire to take part. There will also be a prize-competition for doctors, dentists, pharmacists and students, and many prizes have already been received from the president of the Republic, government offices and institutions, and commercial houses. Further information can be obtained from the managing director of the exhibition, Apartado 982, Mexico, D.F.

PHARMACEUTICAL PRODUCTS IN MOZAMBIQUE.—A bill proposing the regulation of the importation and sale of pharmaceutical products in Mozambique was drawn up by the Director of Sanitation and Public Health in Lourenço Marques in September last. Under the terms of the bill the preparation, importation, and sale in Mozambique of national or foreign pharmaceutical specialties is to be subject to the authorisation of the Council of Hygiene and Sanitation. Pharmacies, drug stores, and pharmaceutical laboratories preparing, importing, or selling these preparations will be required to submit samples of their products to the authorities, as well as a description of the purpose for which the preparation is to be used. A sales tax is to be levied on all pharmaceutical specialties, in the form of a stamp on the container of the preparation amounting to 5 gold escudos on foreign and 2 gold escudos on national products, with the exception of quinine in tablet form or in liquid form for hypodermic injections. The bill now awaits promulgation by the Director of Sanitation and Public Health, and the issue of the regulations for carrying out its provisions.

EXPANDING BUSINESS.—The first Australian branch of Fasset & Johnson, Ltd., 86 Clerkenwell Road, London, E.C.1, was opened in 1901 at 5 and 7 Barrack Street, Sydney. Growing business made it necessary to move to larger premises in Clarence Street fifteen years later. Subsequently it became necessary to meet the increasing requirements of New Zealand, and a branch depôt was opened in Wellington. Two resident representatives were appointed to this territory. By 1927 the Australian business had grown to such an extent that it was found imperative to find more commodious premises. After a good deal of thought, 36-40 Chalmers Street, Sydney, was purchased. The premises are spacious and the building occupies one of the city's most prominent positions, facing the new electric platforms of the Central Railway Station. These new premises comprise a modern four-

story building with a frontage of sixty feet in Chalmers Street and sixty feet to Randle Lane. The whole of the interior has been remodelled and fitted up on modern lines, and has a total floor space of 14,000 square feet. On the ground floor is a fine showroom. The adminis-



trative offices are on the first floor. The second floor is devoted to open stock, a special feature being that the fixtures are arranged so as to provide easy access to all sections. The top floor is confined to bulk stocks. A very comprehensive system of lighting has been introduced. An electric goods lift and a parcels lift serve the whole building.

French News

From the "C. & D." Paris Correspondent.

DEATH OF DR. CABANES.—The death is announced of Dr. Cabanès, author of the following curious works in which he traced the effect upon history of the maladies of the great: "Cabinet Secret de l'Histoire," "Fous couronnés," "Dans l'intimité de l'Empereur," "Poisons et Sortilèges." His first work (1891) was "Marat Inconnu"; his last "L'Enfer de l'Histoire."

THE FRENCH PRICE PROTECTION ASSOCIATION, the Paris Pharmacists and the Association of Manufacturers of Pharmaceuticals recently prosecuted jointly several firms of non-pharmacists who were buying remedies in France and exporting to Cuba at the time when the French exchange was fluctuating. The Court found them guilty of infringement of the Law of Germinal (they were paid in Paris, so the transaction was completed in France), and fines of 500 fr. were imposed, with damages. These latter, however, did not in any case exceed 2,000 fr., although in certain cases as much as 25,000 fr. was claimed.

MADemoiselle ELLEN PARINAUD's thesis for the degree of Doctor in Pharmacy was "A Contribution to the Toxicological Study of Opiate Medicaments." Morphine being rarely present in the viscera in opium poisoning, she has closely studied the subject of narcotine, the opium alkaloid next in importance, and concludes that in cases of gradual poisoning the 8 per cent. or 9 per cent. of narcotine to be found is sufficient to assure identification. In a case of acute poisoning 20 to 22 per cent. may be traced. Where laudanum containing saffron is the agent the colouring matter can be identified, as crocetine may be found in the kidneys and bladder.

Insurance Act Dispensing

Record of matters concerning Chemists' interests in the National Health Insurance Acts.

ENGLAND AND WALES.

Local Reports

East Ham.—At a meeting of the Insurance Committee, on June 27, Mr. C. J. Boase asked whether a member of the Committee had been approached by an outside organisation relative to a case under the testing of dispensing scheme. Councillor Brooks: I have received a letter from the secretary of the Retail Pharmacists' Union while the case was sub judice. Mr. H. F. Williams: It seems that it is trying to get round by a back way to affect the decision of the Committee. The clerk read the letter, which had been sent to Councillor Brooks at his private address, as follows:—"We had a case from the East Ham Insurance Committee recently, under the testing of dispensing scheme, in which . . . the only complaint in regard to the mixture was that the acid. phos. dil. showed a deficiency of 4.5 per cent. I believe that you act as adviser for the chairman of the Service Subcommittee, and I am writing to you because I feel that such a case ought to have been passed. As you are doubtless aware, with dilute acids the margin of error, so far as the analyst is concerned, is at least 5 per cent., and in this case our analyst found that the mixture contained an excess of 1.5 per cent. It seems to me that a chemist ought not to be summoned before the Service Subcommittee where his margin of error in any case is about 5 per cent. Of course, it is difficult to lay down a hard and fast rule, and that is why we made the arrangement that a chemist should advise the chairman as to which cases could or could not be passed over. The chemist in these cases has to take into consideration all the facts of the case. It is obvious that a margin of error in a vital ingredient in a mixture might be questioned, when the same margin of error in a non-vital ingredient could be passed. I do suggest, however, that it is impossible to get 100 per cent. accuracy, except by accident, and if you have read Harrison and Self's recent paper on the correlation of analytical data, you will realise that, however careful a pharmacist might be, he could never guarantee that his product would be within 5 per cent. of the prescription. I hope you will forgive me for writing to you on this subject, and for the implied suggestion that you have been taking too high a standard as your guide. . . ." Councillor Brooks: There was no penalising about it; the case was simply referred to the Subcommittee for consideration. Surely we are entitled to an explanation from the chemist? Mr. Brooks complained that he had been stopped in the street and criticised by a member of the Subcommittee. Mr. A. W. Gardner, who presided, said it seemed that the Union were "trying to get in by back-door methods, and to use their influence to get a case turned in favour of the chemist." It was not a right method for the Union to adopt, and their action should be reported to the Ministry. Mr. Williams moved that a copy of the letter be sent to the Ministry. Mr. Boase seconded, and said that in all his experience he had never come across a more disgraceful proceeding of trying to intimidate an individual who was doing his best for the Committee. Councillor Brooks had done yeoman service, and, in the interest of insured persons, the Committee should take the strongest possible action. The Committee decided to forward a copy of the letter to the Ministry, together with an expression of resentment at the Union's action. The Subcommittee reported that the chemist had appeared before them, and their recommendation that no further action be taken regarding the case was adopted. A test prescription, taken from a local branch of a limited company, was reported to be deficient in one of the ingredients to the extent of 15.8 per cent. The Subcommittee recommended that the company be warned. As it was mentioned that the company had previously been warned and also fined, the Committee decided to recommend that a fine of £5 be imposed in the present case. In another case the chemist's explanation was accepted. [Mr. G. A. Mattison, secretary of the Retail Pharmacists' Union, has sent to a local newspaper a letter containing the following passages:—"When writing to

Councillor Brooks, I was writing to him as the representative of the Pharmaceutical Committee upon the Pharmaceutical Service Subcommittee, and it was perfectly correct for me to do, acting on their behalf. My organisation is officially recognised as the national organisation representing Pharmaceutical Committees. . . . May I say that, if Councillor Brooks does not regard himself as representing the Pharmaceutical Committee for your area in these matters, he ought to resign, as he is not filling the position to which he was elected?"

—EDITOR.]

N.-E. Midland Prescription Bureau.—The report of the North-East Midland Prescription Bureau for the year ended December 31, 1927, contains the following statistics relating to prescriptions for 1927, compared with 1926 and previous years:—

	1917	1926	1927
Total No. of prescriptions ..	1,803,757	3,398,881	3,713,598
Total cost of ingredients ..	£22,570 15s. 1d.	£52,021 17s. 2d.	£55,858 8s. 10d.
Total cost of dispensing fees ..	£21,307 11s. 6d.	£62,882 12s. 9d.	£68,321 8s. 9d.
Av. total cost per prescription ..	5.8d.	8.1d.	8.0d.
Av. total cost of ingredients ..	3.0d.	3.7d.	3.6d.
No. of insured persons ..	656,903	847,557	868,449
Frequency per person ..	2.7	4.0	4.3
Av. total cost per person ..	16.0d.	32.5d.	34.3d.

Prescriptions for insulin during 1927 numbered 8,573, of value £2,934 7s. 6d. (for 1926, 7,169, value £2,280 3s. 6½d.). Serums and vaccines in 1927 cost £332 18s. 2d. (875 prescriptions) and in 1926, £290 18s. 10d. (870 prescriptions). During 1927, 124 syringes and 1,380 needles were supplied at a cost of £19 15s. 2½d. and £27 2s. 8½d. respectively.

SCOTLAND

Aberdeen.—At a meeting of the Aberdeenshire Insurance Committee, held on June 29, the clerk submitted correspondence from the Board of Health regarding the scheme for testing drugs and appliances supplied by chemists. It was stated that the Committee were expected to submit twenty samples of drugs for analysis and four samples of appliances for testing before the end of the year. The clerk suggested that the scheme should be considered by the Medical Benefit Subcommittee. Dr. Bruce (Cults) said he was not enamoured of the scheme in any way. It was really making the doctors spies on the chemists, and in their own district alone it would cost £25 per annum. A doctor had to make a faked prescription to trap the chemist. Dr. Rorie (Cults) thought the scheme had objectionable features. The chairman said that there had been no complaint about the chemists in Aberdeenshire. A statement supplied by the Central Checking Bureau showed that the cost of drugs during the past year had been substantially less than that for the previous year, but the Medical Benefit Subcommittee were of opinion that in certain individual cases further inquiry should be made.

Dundee.—A meeting of the Pharmaceutical Committee was held on July 5, Mr. Chas. Stephen presiding, to consider the proposed scheme for testing drugs and appliances supplied to insured persons. Mr. J. R. Milne, secretary, gave full details of the proposed scheme. It was decided after a general discussion to withhold approval of the scheme until the Standing Committee had had an opportunity of considering it. Further, in the opinion of the meeting, such a scheme was unnecessary, and, in any case, the Board of Health should have consulted the Standing Committee before submitting the scheme to local committees.

Moray and Nairn.—The quarterly meeting of the Insurance Committee was held in Elgin on June 27. The clerk reported that the payments to chemists during the quarter were:—January, £123 8s. 6d.; February, £112 2s. 3d.; March, £116 14s. The statistical statement of the Central Checking Bureau was reported as satisfactory. The average value of the forms was 14.24d. and the cost per patient on the panel 19.49d.

Legal Reports

Injunction Granted.—In the Chancery Division of the High Court, London, on July 6, Mr. Justice Tomlin, in the action *Bovril, Ltd., v. Lewis*, granted a perpetual injunction, with costs, restraining the defendant from selling Bovril below the minimum prices fixed by Bovril, Ltd.

Assistant's Unsuccessful Claim.—In Rochester County Court, on July 12, Mr. James William Charles Nairne, chemist's assistant, now residing at Maidstone, brought an action against Mr. W. L. Towers, chemist and druggist, 10 Railway Street, Chatham, to recover the sum of £24 13s. 4d., one month's salary in lieu of notice and commission. Mr. L. S. Fletcher (instructed by Mr. W. E. Agg-Large) was counsel for the plaintiff, and Mr. F. C. Stigant appeared for the defendant. The plaintiff's case was that when he entered the defendant's employ in July 1924 he was to be paid £5 a week and have the use of the whole of the house, Mr. Towers living in a private house. During March and April of this year the defendant frequently used his dining room as a consulting room, and when this occurred two or three times on May 7 he locked the door. When another patient arrived he refused to hand over the key, and Mr. Towers dismissed him. He had the key made for the door when trouble arose over a dentist using the room eighteen months ago. Mr. Towers, giving evidence, said it had always been his practice to use the dining room as an additional consulting room, and no different arrangement was made when the plaintiff came into his service. On May 7 the plaintiff said he would rather leave that night than hand over the key, and witness took him at his word. Evidence as to Mr. Towers's use of the dining room was given by Mrs. Lydia Ann Rodgers, Folkestone, widow of a former manager, Mr. Alfred Liddle, an assistant, and Mr. Henry Logan, a patient. Judge Terrell gave judgment for the defendant.

Murder Charge.—At Gloucester Assizes, on July 2-6, inclusive, Beatrice Annie Pace was tried on a charge of murdering her husband (*C. & D.*, June 9, p. 714). The Solicitor-General, in opening the case for the Crown, said that the sheep dip to which reference had been made had as its main ingredients 21 per cent. of arsenic, about 65 per cent. of sulphur, and about 6.75 per cent. of soda. No sulphur was found in the man's body. "It is not so clear," commented Sir Boyd Merriam, "why a man so minded as to administer sheep dip to himself in order to put an end to himself should take the trouble of getting rid of the sulphur before taking the mixture." The sequence of witnesses and the evidence given were virtually identical with those that have been reported in connection with the police-court proceedings. A representative of the manufacturers of the sheep dip was asked if he knew of any case of arsenical poisoning through absorption through the skin. Mr. Birkett: Can this question be put properly to the witness? The Judge: I think he is a Bachelor of Science and a Doctor of Philosophy. I don't know what philosophy has got to do with it. His lordship upheld Mr. Birkett's suggestion. Mr. Birkett asked the witness if he had known sheep to die as the result of arsenical poisoning after dipping. Witness: Yes, very often. In reply to the Solicitor-General, he said he thought about 80 per cent. of the sheep that died had died through taking the sheep dip through their mouths. Professor Walker Hall and Sir William Willcox gave evidence on the last day of the trial. Sir William Willcox demurred to the suggestion of counsel for the defence that this was a case of chronic arsenical poisoning, holding that the word "chronic" was most misleading, and that the case was one of protracted poisoning. The trial ended abruptly by the judge's ruling that there was no case to put to the jury, and the accused was acquitted.

Baking-Powder Manufacturer's Claim Succeeds.—Judgment was delivered by Judge Moore, in Southwark County Court, London, on July 16, in an action brought by Mr. John Simons, baking-powder manufacturer, Leroy Street, S.E., against Smith, Hughes & Co., Ltd., chemical merchants, College Hill, E.C., to recover the sum of £71 13s. 2d. for breach of warranty in supplying acid calcium phosphate (*C. & D.*, July 14, p. 28). In giving

judgment the judge said:—"In this case I find that the consignment of acid calcium phosphate sold and delivered by the defendants to the plaintiff in September 1927 was not of the nature, substance and quality described in the invoice. In other words, I hold that a breach of the warranty contained in the invoice has been established. I am satisfied upon the evidence that the baking powder which formed the subject-matter of the prosecution at Sible Hedingham was made by the plaintiff with acid calcium phosphate taken from the consignment referred to in that invoice, and it is clear from Dr. Dyer's evidence that that baking powder was contaminated with arsenic to the extent of about nine parts in a million. Dr. Dyer's evidence also shows it to be highly improbable that the other ingredients of the baking powder could have been responsible for more than an infinitesimal percentage of the contamination, and that, if these other ingredients are ruled out as possible sources of contamination, we arrive at the result that the acid calcium phosphate contained in the sample analysed by him must have been contaminated to the extent of about 27 parts in a million. It is admitted that contamination to this extent would constitute a breach of the warranty, and therefore, if we were to go no further, a long step would have been taken towards fixing liability on the defendants. But the matter does not rest here. A portion of the official sample of the baking powder was submitted to and analysed by Dr. Cox, who obtained practically the same result as Dr. Dyer. Dr. Cox also analysed the contents of two other packets of the baking powder, which had been made with acid calcium phosphate taken from the same consignment, and again obtained substantially the same result. But, which is more important still, he analysed a sample of the acid calcium phosphate itself, unmixed with the other ingredients and taken from the same consignment, and obtained the result of 20 parts of arsenic in a million. This, although somewhat lower than the 27 parts in a million arrived at as a result of Dr. Dyer's analysis of the baking powder, is admittedly far in excess of what is allowable, and the case against the defendants is, therefore, I think, complete. Subsequently different samples of the acid calcium phosphate were taken and submitted for analysis to Dr. Taylor and Mr. Parry respectively, and both these gentlemen obtained results very much more favourable to the defendants. I do not know what is the explanation of this discrepancy. Possibly it may be that the contamination was not evenly distributed throughout the bulk, or that the whole consignment was not manufactured at the same time or by the same methods; but, whatever the explanation, I think that upon the evidence I must hold that the contamination admitted—somewhere about seven parts in a million—was considerably greater than would be permissible. I have in coming to this conclusion made due allowance for the fact that, when used in baking powder, the acid calcium phosphate would only constitute one-third of the whole, so that the number of parts in a million would have to be divided by three in order to arrive at the contamination of the whole. Upon the evidence I find that the outside permissible limit of contamination would be four parts to the million in acid calcium phosphate, which would mean 1.4 parts to the million in the baking powder, and that in practice the contamination is usually a great deal less. I therefore hold that contamination to the extent of six to seven parts is excessive and constitutes a breach of warranty. I also hold that a portion of the consignment represented by the samples analysed by Drs. Dyer and Cox was contaminated to a very much greater extent. It follows that the plaintiff is entitled to recover damages for breach of warranty. The only point that has been raised on the question of damages is as to the amount of Mr. Beck's charges for his costs in connection with the Police Court proceedings, but Mr. Beck has expressed his willingness to submit these charges to taxation. I think, therefore, that the best course is to give judgment for the plaintiff for the sum mentioned in the particulars of claim, as amended, such sum to be reduced by the amount, if any, by which Mr. Beck's bill shall be reduced on taxation." Judgment was entered for the plaintiff for £71 13s. 2d., with costs, and Mr. R. L. Parry's application for a stay of execution in view of an appeal was agreed to.

New Companies and Company News

P.C. means Private Company and R.O. Registered Office.

THOMAS JENNINGS & Co., LTD. (P.C.).—Registered in Dublin June 20. Capital £4,000. Objects: To acquire the business of a mineral water, vinegar and magnesia manufacturer now carried on by Thomas Jennings at Brown Street, Cork. The first directors are: C. Walls and W. Penny.

SYLVESTER TORPEY & SONS, LTD. (P.C.).—Capital £2,000. Objects: To acquire the business of cork merchants, dealers, manufacturers, importers, exporters and shippers' and brewers' and bottlers' sundriesmen now carried on by John and Joseph A. Torpey. R.O.: 48 Seel Street, Liverpool.

KATHE, LTD. (P.C.).—Capital £500. Objects: To adopt an agreement for the acquisition of the registered trade mark "Kathe," together with the formulæ and recipes for the manufacture of the proprietary articles known as "Kathe." The directors are F. B. Jones and G. H. Miller. R.O.: Holborn Viaduct House, E.C.

T. WEBSTER & Co., LTD. (P.C.).—Capital £20,000. Objects: To acquire the business of ink manufacturers, wax manufacturers and refiners, makers of boot protectors and bottle-stopper makers now carried on by R. Webster and W. J. Sharplin at Liverpool and London as "T. Webster & Co." R.O.: 2 Tariff Street, Liverpool.

FAIRY DYES, LTD., was registered in Edinburgh as a "public" company on June 9, with a nominal capital of £100,000. Objects: To acquire the business of dye manufacturers carried on by Fairy Dyes, Ltd. The first directors are:—F. Shoesmith, H. Shoesmith, J. Bruce, G. C. Sharp and J. A. Cranston. R.O.: 61 Well Road, Glasgow.

A. F. SHERLEY & Co. (1928), LTD. (P.C.).—Capital £120,000. Objects: To acquire the business of manufacturers of and dealers in all kinds of foods, medicines and appliances for dogs and other animals carried on by A. F. Sherley & Co., Ltd., also to carry on the business of manufacturers of and dealers in feeding-stuffs, fertilisers, linseed and other cake and oil, etc. Solicitors: Clifford-Turner, Hopton & Lawrence, 81-7 Gresham Street, London, E.C.2.

NATIONAL SUN RAY AND HEALTH CENTRES, LTD.—Capital £150,000. Objects: To acquire the Sun Ray and Health Centres already established in Manchester, Birmingham, Glasgow, Liverpool and Belfast with the West London Centre at Ealing, and to establish further centres. Directors: Sir R. Lynn, M.P., E. Beck, Engineer Rear-Admiral P. Stocker, A. Lewis, Lieut.-Colonel J. A. Riggall, F.S.I. R.O.: 845-850 Salisbury House, London Wall, London, E.C.2.

IMPERIAL CHEMICAL INDUSTRIES, LTD.—The Welsbach Light Co., Ltd., has received an offer from Imperial Chemical Industries, Ltd., to purchase its shares. It is understood that the offer will be accepted.

APOLLINARIS & JOHANNIS, LTD., announce a net profit for the year ended March 31 of £71,367 (against £65,074 for 1926-27). The balance brought forward from the previous year was £70,268. Allocations are proposed as follows:—Debenture interest and certificates, £44,150 (against £44,596); sinking funds, £7,530; income tax, £2,800. The directors recommend a dividend of 1 per cent., absorbing £9,520, being the first dividend since 1914, carrying forward £77,635.

MOND NICKEL Co., LTD.—The fourteenth annual meeting was held in London on July 12. Lord Melchett (chairman) said the profit-and-loss account showed an increase in the gross profit of £247,890, an increase of nearly 50 per cent. on the previous year's figure. The sum of £50,000 had been placed to suspense account. It was proposed to increase the authorised ordinary capital from £900,000 to £1,500,000 by the creation of 1,200,000 shares of 10s. each. It was also proposed to subdivide the £1 ordinary shares into two shares of 10s. each. The report and accounts were unanimously adopted.

Compulsory Liquidation

The statutory first meetings of the creditors and shareholders of G. Baldwin & Co., Ltd., herbalists, druggists, surgical instrument makers, etc., Walworth Road, London, S.E., were held on July 13 at the Board of Trade Offices, W.C. The accounts lodged under the liquidation show total liabilities £3,565 (unsecured £2,803); assets valued at £341, but absorbed in the preferential and debenture claims; and a total deficiency of £5,603 with regard to contributories. The issued capital amounts to £2,800. The chairman reported that the company was registered in April 1907 to purchase the business carried on under the style of G. Baldwin & Co. at 77 Walworth Road, S.E., and elsewhere. The nominal capital was £6,000. At the date of the winding up order the company was carrying on business at the shops at Walworth Road, Poplar, Blackfriars Road, and Croydon. Since 1923 the company had traded at a loss. In May 1928 a receiver was appointed on behalf of the debenture-holders, and the company's assets had been sold by him for a sum insufficient to satisfy the claims of the debenture-holders. The failure was attributed to heavy overhead charges, to the company discontinuing to manufacture goods, and to the falling off of sales. The liquidation was left in the hands of the Official Receiver.

Bankruptcy Reports

Re Wilfred Smith, 37 Great Tower Street, London, E.C., chemical merchant and agent.—The first meeting of creditors herein was held recently at the London Bankruptcy Court, before Mr. D. Williams, Official Receiver. The receiving order was made on May 24, upon the petition of the United Premier Oil and Cake Co., Ltd., who have tendered a proof of debt for £693. According to the debtor's statements in preliminary examination, on leaving school twenty-four years ago he entered his father's business of a chemical manufacturer, and was admitted a partner in or about 1918. A few months later the business was converted into a limited company, registered as Alfred Smith, Ltd., with a nominal capital of £80,000; he was appointed a director and held shares to the amount of £15,000, or one-third of £45,000 taken up and held by members of his family. In 1919 they were approached by the petitioning creditors with a view to the latter purchasing the whole of their holding at a valuation which came out practically at "par." The purchase consideration was discharged partly in cash and partly in shares of the United Premier Oil and Cake Co., Ltd., which shares were then being quoted at from 42s. to 48s. The debtor became a director of the United Premier Oil and Cake Co., Ltd., but lost the position in August 1921, and then followed a series of actions, the present claim of the petitioning creditors being in respect of the taxed costs of one of the number. The debtor contends that he and his brother have a joint claim to £9,600 against the United Co. arising out of the sale of their business to that company. He adds that after leaving that company he entered into partnership with one Ablett, a general merchant, but the partnership was dissolved in 1924, and he then started the present business of a chemical merchant at 37 Great Tower Street, E.C. In March 1927 he transferred that business to a company registered as Wilfred Smith, Ltd., with a nominal capital of £1,000; as vendor he was allotted 100 £1 shares, and was appointed managing director at a salary of £500 per annum. The company took over the whole of the liabilities and assets of the business, and he has charged the shares to creditors. A statement of affairs was submitted showing gross liabilities £9,859 (unsecured £4,409) and net assets £30, apart from the before-mentioned claim against the petitioning creditors, and a claim of £200 for money lent to a friend. The case was left in the hands of the Official Receiver.

Gazette

Bankruptcy Acts

RECEIVING ORDER

TRAVIS, S. H. & Co., 33 Kings Road, St. Pancras, London, manufacturing chemists.

Sporting Events

THE Edinburgh Chemists' Golf Club held their seventh outing of the season over "Prestonfield" course on July 11, when scores were taken for the Club trophy. The weather prevented a number from turning out, but in spite of the high wind the outing was very enjoyable. The scores were as follows:—(1) H. D. Robson, 75; (2) J. Finlay, 82; (3) a tie between W. S. Spence and W. J. Rosie, 88; (1) second class, A. Waugh, 88.

THE Manchester and District Pharmacists' Golfing Society paid their annual visit to Buxton, on July 4, to play in the competition for Mr. W. Griffiths Hughes's prize on the Cavendish course. After lunch the competition was commenced, the play being against bogey. The result was a tie between J. A. Collins (6 down) and S. M. Bostock (6 down). The competitors replayed, Mr. J. A. Collins winning. The leading returns were:—J. A. Collins, winner of Mr. W. Griffiths Hughes's prize; S. M. Bostock, winner of second prize; W. A. Sturdy, 7 down;



Photo]

MANCHESTER GOLFERS AT BUXTON

[Cleworth

(Mr. W. Griffiths Hughes and Mr. A. J. Pidd (with hat) are in the middle of the front row).

R. G. Edwards, 9 down. After tea Mr. A. J. Pidd, president, said they were greatly indebted to Mr. Hughes for providing them with the opportunity of playing on such a fine course and for his generous hospitality. Mr. J. H. Franklin proposed a heart vote of thanks to Mr. Hughes. Councillor R. G. Edwards (captain), in seconding, also enlived the generosity of Mr. Hughes in extending this invitation each year. Mr. Hughes, in reply, said it was always a great pleasure to him to entertain them.

THE South-West London Chemists' Association held their third annual sports on July 4 at Messrs. Maw's sports ground, New Barnet. It was an ideal afternoon, and the grounds were in perfect condition. The competition for the two Association challenge cups was very keen. *The Lady's Cup* was tied for by Mrs. Rees and Mrs. Atkins with 11½ points. The cup will be held by each of these ladies for six months, each receiving a replica. Miss Boyes was runner up with 10½ points. *The Gentleman's Cup* was won by Mr. F. G. Wells with 11½ points; he was the winner for the second year in succession. Mr. Atkins was runner up with 10 points. Miss Boyes and Mr. Atkins won the respective runner-up prizes, presented by Mr. T. Beech, Leatherhead, late treasurer of the Association. The other best scores in the various events were:—Mrs. Clark, first in golf; Miss Freke, first in ladies' tennis; G. B. Brook, first in golf; T. Beech, first in tennis; J. E. Jones, first in quoits; A. M. Garden, equal first in shooting; Mr. Hunnings, first in bowls. At the conclusion of the sports Mrs. Rees, wife of the president, presented the cups and prizes to the winners. Votes of thanks to Messrs. Maw for the use of the grounds, and to the staff for the pains they had taken in making the sports such a success, concluded the proceedings.

Summer Outings

Liverpool at Windermere

THE Liverpool Chemists' Association's annual picnic on June 20 proved most enjoyable: 120 members and friends made the journey to Windermere, the party including Mr. John Jones (president), Mrs. Jones and most of the members of the committee. Lunch and supper were served in the train. The lakeland scenery was at its best. Much credit is due to the committee and Mr. J. L. Clubb, secretary, for the excellence of the arrangements.

South-West Londoners' Excursion

ON July 11 a party of over sixty members and friends of the South-West London Chemists' Association went by charabanc and private cars to "Clearway," near Sevenoaks, via Lewisham, Swanley and Farningham. The party made a detour of the woods in the neighbourhood, from the other side of which appeared one of the finest panoramas of typical Kent country-side. After tea the party indulged in tennis, deck-tennis or putting. Prizes offered to the winners of the various tournaments and of the children's races were awarded as follows:—*Tennis*: Mrs. Rees and Mr. R. S. Cayzer; Miss Freke and Mr. H. A. Mills. *Putting*: Miss Freke and Mr. J. E. Monaghan; Mrs. Inglis and Mr. F. G. Wells. *Races*: Master Howard Wells and Master Mills. The charabanc returned by a more circuitous route via Wrotham, Seal, Riverhead, Duntun Green, Knockholt, Farnborough, Bromley and Catford, reaching Clapham about 11.30 p.m. The day was one long period of glorious sunshine.

Staff Outings

THE staff of Scott & Turner, Ltd., Gallowgate, Newcastle-on-Tyne, recently held their annual picnic to Redcar, when, 400 being present, Mr. Pinkney, one of the veterans, expressed the thanks of the employees, and Mr. Gerald A. France (chairman) referred to the happy relations prevailing throughout every branch of the business.

THE staff of Bradley & Bliss, Ltd., Reading, held their annual outing on July 1, journeying by Southern Railway to Ramsgate and Margate. On arrival the members of the party dispersed to the various amusements, and later a meat tea was enjoyed at the Arcadian Hotel. The return journey was made in good time, everyone having spent an enjoyable day.

THE staff and employees of Raimes, Clark & Co., Ltd., held their annual outing on June 27. A large party left Smith's Place by charabancs at 8.30 for Callander. After luncheon, presided over by Dr. Coull (managing director), the party broke up, some for bowls, a few for "gowf," some for visiting the beauty spots in the district, and others for a motor drive through the Trossachs to Loch Katrine. On reassembling for tea, telegrams expressing the hope for a happy day were read from several directors who were unavoidably absent.

ON June 23 the factory staff of Whiffen & Sons, Ltd., from Battersea and Fulham spent the day at Brighton. The festivities included dinner at the Old Ship Hotel, when the chair was occupied by Mr. W. George Whiffen. The governing director, Mr. Thomas Joseph Whiffen, was also present in addition to the other members of the board. The weather was favourable, and a very enjoyable day was spent, including the journey in charabancs by selected routes through the most picturesque parts of Surrey and Sussex.

THE annual outing of the Exeter staff of Evans, Gadd & Co., Ltd., Exeter, took place on June 30. Starting from the Cathedral Close at 7.30 a.m., motors conveyed the party, by way of Okehampton and Tavistock, across the Tamar to Liskeard and on to East Looe, where a halt was made for luncheon at the East Looe Hotel. The return journey was via Torpoint and Devonport to Plymouth for tea, and then through Brent, Ashburton and Chudleigh to Exeter. After the loyal toast at the luncheon, Mr. Cornish, secretary of the staff committee, proposed the health and prosperity of the company, to which the directors present (Messrs. W. J. Wippell, F. Southerden and W. T. Symes) responded.

Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain

North British Executive

A MEETING of the Executive of the North British Branch was held at 36 York Place, Edinburgh, on July 11, Mr. Harvey P. Arthur in the chair. Apologies were intimated from Dr. Coull, Messrs. Forbes, Harley and Jack.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS

Mr. Harvey Phillips Arthur, Glasgow, and Mr. Charles Simpson, Aberdeen, were elected *Chairman* and *Vice-Chairman* respectively.

APPRENTICESHIP

It was reported that the Council had considered the suggestion from the Executive that a definite period for apprenticeship should be specified in the indenture. The Council had agreed to issue some explanatory information, making it clear that the two years' period to be occupied in the dispensing and compounding of medicines was not to be regarded as the period of apprenticeship, and that time beyond that period would be required for acquiring the necessary training and experience for carrying on the business of a chemist and druggist. It was thought this would secure the object aimed at without the Council specifying a definite number of years.

USE OF INDUSTRIAL SPIRIT

Cases were reported in which industrial spirit had been prescribed in menthol inhalations. This had been objected to by Excise officers on the ground that industrial spirit could only be used for application to the skin. There appeared to be also difference in practice on the part of local Excise officers. It was remitted to the Parliamentary Committee to take up the matter.

REBATE ON ABSOLUTE ALCOHOL

A case was reported where the Customs and Excise authorities had refused to grant any rebate on absolute alcohol prescribed for use along with oxygen in a case of acute pneumonia. The refusal of rebate meant a very heavy expenditure for the patient. The view of the Customs and Excise authorities appeared to be that spirits supplied by a chemist, even under a medical prescription, are excluded from rebate. This was remitted to the Parliamentary Committee.

LOCAL ORGANISATION

Mr. DUFF said the fixing of the numbers of branch members should take place in November rather than in June. Under the present scheme branches were credited with a number less than the actual number on account of late payments of membership subscriptions. It was explained that the numbers were continually fluctuating, and it was practically impossible at any particular date to say definitely what the accurate number was. It had therefore been decided to take the number in June as the factor for making the allocation of funds.

SUPPLY OF MEDICINES TO NURSING HOMES

Mr. MACKENZIE raised a question, pointing out that in some cases medicines were dispensed for patients in nursing homes who paid for the medicines direct to the chemist. In other cases the medicines were paid by the authorities of the nursing home. It was explained that the practice varied. In some cases medical practitioners had their patients in nursing homes under their own care, and in such cases not infrequently the chemist continued to dispense the medicines for patients who were his clients before entering the home. In other cases, and more generally, the medicines were dispensed for the nursing home and the chemist was paid by the nursing home authorities. These, however, were included as a charge against the patient by the nursing home authorities. It was mentioned that apparently some nursing homes were supplied with medicines, such as tincture of belladonna, by wholesale houses, and a question was raised as to how these medicines were dispensed in the nursing home, there being no qualified dispenser connected with the institution. It was suggested that probably the medical practitioner might make use of these medicines. At present there were no statutory provisions

or regulations applying to the dispensing of medicines in hospitals or nursing homes, and this was a matter that might require legislation.

Branch Meetings

Aberdeen.—The annual meeting of the Aberdeen and North-Eastern Scottish Branch of the Pharmaceutical Society was held in Aberdeen on July 4, Mr. W. F. Hay in the chair. The secretary and treasurer submitted reports. The Branch list at present showed 168 members and 36 student-associates, a total increase of 17. The financial statement showed a credit balance at bank of £25 12s. 2d. The chairman then called upon Mr. Charles Simpson, vice-chairman of the North British Executive, to address the meeting on *Matters of Current Pharmaceutical Interest*. The speaker said that he agreed with the remarks at the last meeting regarding pharmacy as practised fifty years ago, that the fundamental practical training as obtained in chemists' shops of that period compared very favourably with the present-day shop training, in spite of scientific advancement. He eulogised the work done by the North British Executive. A discussion followed. Mr. A. S. Weir, Kemnay, moved that the present Branch Executive be re-elected *en bloc*. The secretary moved, as an amendment, that Mr. William Park (Davidson & Kay) be elected treasurer, and this was agreed to. The following members now form the Executive:—*Chairman*, Mr. W. F. Hay; *Vice-Chairman*, Provost W. Stewart Taylor, Inverurie; *Treasurer*, William Park; *Secretary*, William Watt. *Committee*: Dr. E. G. Bryant, J. D. Christie, Oldmeldrum; R. W. Garrow, Keith; A. Henderson, Banchory; J. Michie, Bucksburn; M. G. Ross, B.Sc., Aberdeen; C. Simpson, Aberdeen; and J. Simpson, sen., Peterhead. The chairman brought forward the matter of Aberdeen being a prospective meeting-place for the British Pharmaceutical Conference of 1932. The secretary was instructed to communicate with the respective presidents and secretaries of the counties' associations in the branch area in connection with it, and to put the subject in the agenda of next meeting. Mr. Garrow, Keith, brought forward the subject of testing National Health Insurance prescriptions, which was introduced in spite of there having been no complaint in any of the districts. The outcome of an animated discussion on the matter showed an agreed opinion that it was time these unnecessary intensive bureaucratic attentions should cease, as they left no room for the expression of professional honesty, the reputation for which had always stood high in the branch area.

Leicester.—The annual meeting of the Leicester and Leicestershire Branch of the Pharmaceutical Society took place on July 4, Mr. A. E. Young presiding. A vote of condolence was passed on the death of two members, Mr. Smith, Shepshed, and Mr. G. E. Marfitt, Leicester. The secretary's report showed an increase of membership to 142. The treasurer's report showed a balance in hand. Mr. Ward, convener of Advisory Committee to the College of Technology, stated that twenty-one full-time and seventy-three part-time students were attending the pharmacy classes at the College. Mr. Thompson (head) and Mr. Channings (assistant) were now in charge of the pharmacy section, which had been made a complete department. The Botanical Gardens were in the hands of a committee, and appeals had been made for books towards a reference library for pharmacy students. The new officers elected were:—*President*, Mr. F. H. Clark; *Vice-President*, Mr. Westhead; *Secretary and Treasurer*, Mr. R. J. Dickson. *Council*, Messrs. A. E. Young, Blockley, Ward, Martin, Hannam, Thompson, Hackett and Burrows for the city; Messrs. Stiles, Lovell, Tomlin, Brownlow and Latimer for the country. A vote of thanks to the retiring officers was passed.

London (S.-W.).—The sixth annual meeting of the South-Western Branch was held recently, Mr. W. F. Gulliver in the chair. After the usual business of the meeting was over an address was given by Mr. W. J. Beardsley, a member of the Council, on *The Training of Apprentices in Wholesale Houses*. A discussion, in which several members took part, showed that the majority of those voicing an opinion thought the "reform" obvious and necessary.

The British Report on Dangerous Drugs to the League of Nations

THE British Government's report to the League of Nations for the year 1927 on the traffic in opium and other dangerous drugs deals with the working of the system of control in the trade in "dangerous drugs" in force in Great Britain, Northern Ireland, the Isle of Man and the Channel Islands. No new legislation was found necessary in the United Kingdom in 1927, but a law was passed in Guernsey to bring the local legislation into conformity with the amendments to the Regulations for Great Britain.

RAW OPIUM

The ports approved for the importation, and exportation, of raw opium remained unchanged, viz., London, Liverpool and Southampton. The imports for the year totalled 107,042 lb., while exports for the year amounted to 17,405 lb. The following table gives the amounts of raw opium imported into Great Britain, used in manufacture, and exported:—

Kind of raw opium	Im-ported	Used in manufacture of				Ex-ported
		Morphine, diacetyl-morphine, codeine, etc. and their salts	Medi-cinal opium	Other prepara-tions	Total	
European	lb. 1,060	lb. 1,043	—	—	1,043	—
Turkish	19,888	9	7,020	12,302	19,331	7,005
Persian	14	78	—	23	101	—
Indian	86,080	68,400	—	241	68,641	10,400
Kind un-known	—	—	7	2	9	—
Total	107,042	69,530	7,027	12,568	89,125	17,405

The average morphine content of the opium was:—Turkish, 11.12 per cent.; Persian, 10.0 per cent.; Indian, 10.98 per cent.; European, 10.42 per cent.; general average, 10.97 per cent.

MORPHINE

The amounts imported were:—(1) Crude morphine, 8,388 oz.; (2) morphine alkaloid, *nil*; (3) salts of morphine, 204 oz.; (4) morphine or salts of morphine contained in preparations, 270 oz. The crude morphine was imported from India. A proportion of the other imports consisted of re-imports of quantities previously exported from this country and returned for various reasons. The firms licensed to manufacture morphine were J. F. Macfarlan & Co., 93 and 109 Abbeyhill, Edinburgh, and T. & H. Smith, Ltd., Blandfield Chemical Works, Wheatfield Road, Edinburgh. The total amount of morphine manufactured during the year, i.e., the gross amount manufactured, less the amount converted into codeine, diacetylmorphine, etc., during the year, as shown in table below, was 324 oz. of the alkaloid and 89,779 oz. of the salts. The amounts of morphine used during the year for conversion into codeine, diacetylmorphine and other alkaloids were as follows:—

Used in manufacture of	Morphine	Salts of morphine	Total
Codeine	oz. 65,746	oz. —	oz. 65,746
Diacetylmorphine	9,455	5,575	15,030
Other alkaloids or derivatives of opium and morphine	12,516	1,079	13,595
Total	87,717	6,654	94,371

The amounts exported were:—(1) Morphine, 265 oz.; (2) salts of morphine, 58,138 oz.; (3) morphine or salts of morphine contained in preparations, 7,704 oz. It will be seen that exports on total continue to decrease (66,107 oz. as compared with 73,289 oz. in 1926, and 95,726 oz. in 1925). Most of the decrease in 1927 is on the exports to European countries; the exports to France are less by 5,595 oz.

DIACETYLMORPHINE

The amounts imported were:—(1) Diacetylmorphine, *nil*; (2) salts of diacetylmorphine, 8,109 oz.; (3) diacetyl-

morphine or its salts contained in preparations, etc., 0.33 oz. The salts include 8,010 oz., which had been seized in the Far East and sent to the United Kingdom for disposal. The firms licensed during 1927 by the Home Office to manufacture diacetylmorphine were J. F. Macfarlan & Co., 93 and 109 Abbeyhill, Edinburgh, and T. & H. Smith, Ltd., Blandfield Chemical Works, Wheatfield Road, Edinburgh. The amounts manufactured were:—Diacetylmorphine, 433 oz.; salts of diacetylmorphine, 16,994 oz.; total, 17,427 oz.

The amounts exported were:—(1) Diacetylmorphine, 519 oz.; (2) salts of diacetylmorphine, 10,576 oz.; (3) diacetylmorphine or its salts contained in preparations, admixtures, etc., 70 oz. The net total increase on the year in exports of salts is accounted for by an increase of exports to France from 63 oz. to 4,673 oz., all of which was covered by certificates of the French Government that the drug was required for legitimate needs and would not be re-exported.

MEDICINAL OPIUM

No medicinal opium was imported except such as had been previously exported and was now returned to the original suppliers, amounting to 9.13 lb. The names of the persons licensed during 1927 by the Home Office to manufacture medicinal opium are:—Stafford, Allen & Sons, Ltd., 7 Cowper Street, Finsbury, London, E.C.2; Evans Sons Lescher & Webb, Ltd., 29 Fleet Street, Liverpool; C. R. Harker, Stagg & Morgan, Ltd., Devon Wharf and Bell Wharf, Emmott Street, Mile End, London, E.1; T. & H. Smith, Ltd., Blandfield Chemical Works, Wheatfield Road, Edinburgh; Southall Bros. & Barclay, 19, 20 and 21 Lower Priory, Birmingham; R. Sumner & Co., Ltd., 40 Hanover Street, Liverpool; John Wylde, 9 Colworth Grove, York Street, Walworth, London, S.E.1. The amount of medicinal opium manufactured was 7,077 lb.

The amount of medicinal opium exported in various forms (i.e., in the form of pulv. opii, B.P., of artificially dried opium (whether powdered or not), of other morphine strengths, and of pills, tablets, etc., consisting of medicinal opium) was 3,811 lb.

COCAINE

The amounts imported were:—(1) Coca leaves, 12,581 lb.; (2) crude cocaine, 4,388 oz.; (3) cocaine alkaloid, 612 oz.; (4) cocaine salts, 15,402 oz.; (5) cocaine or its salts contained in preparations, admixtures, etc., 108 oz. The amounts of cocaine exported were:—(1) Coca leaves, 282 lb.; (2) crude cocaine, *nil*; (3) cocaine alkaloid, 68 oz.; (4) cocaine salts, 3,548 oz.; (5) cocaine or its salts contained in preparations, admixtures, etc., 366 oz. The production of cocaine by extraction from the leaves or refining of crude cocaine has not hitherto been carried on in the United Kingdom, but during 1927 Messrs. May & Baker, Ltd., were granted a licence to carry on experiments in the manufacture of cocaine at Bell Lane, Wandsworth, London. The licence precluded them from disposing of the products of their experiments without the special permission of the Home Office, and no cocaine manufactured by them was in fact placed on the market during 1927. (Since the close of the year 1927 Messrs. May & Baker have been given licences authorising them to dispose of cocaine manufactured by them.)

INTERNATIONAL ILLICIT TRAFFIC IN DRUGS

During the year arrangements were made by His Majesty's Government with the Government of the United States of America for the direct interchange between the Home Office and the Treasury Department of the United States of information relating to the illicit traffic. Information was also transmitted in the course of the year to the Opium Advisory Committee of the League of Nations in regard to forty-seven cases of illicit traffic. The names and particulars of a large number of prominent drug smugglers (some of whom reappear time after time) are now in the possession of the Governments.

No information has been received that any firm in Great Britain has been engaged in smuggling drugs abroad, nor have any seizures of drugs of British manufacture been reported during the year.

CODEINE

The following particulars of the manufacture, etc., of codeine and its salts in 1927 are given:—

Amount manufactured	117,106 oz.
Amount exported direct by manufacturers	109,990 oz.
Stocks in hands of manufacturers:—	
On January 1	27,457 oz.
On December 31	26,553 oz.

PROSECUTIONS

Appended to the Report are a series of tables, including two tables giving details of the seizures of dangerous drugs by the Customs and the police in 1927; the latter

includes, *inter alia*, the following entries under the heading "Offence": Unauthorised possession: Cocaine, 2.72 grs.; morphine, 10.1 grs.; and "morph. soln., 2 drams." Another table gives a summary of persons proceeded against for offences against the Dangerous Drugs Acts, among which figure:—Under cocaine, one case of failure to keep drugs in locked receptacle; under morphine, four cases of failure to enter purchase or supply in register, one of which was withdrawn, and one case of failure to mark prescription. In the table setting forth the ages and occupations of the persons against whom proceedings were taken—in all sixty, as compared with ninety-five in 1926—figure eleven male and two female chemists; the other tables give detailed statistics of the imports and exports of opium, morphine, cocaine, diacetylmorphine, their salts and preparations.

The following table gives the amounts of morphine and diacetylmorphine manufactured in Great Britain during each of the last seven years, and the amounts exported from Great Britain during the same period.

	Morphine					Diacetylmorphine				
	Amount ¹ manufactured		Amount exported			Amount manufactured		Amount exported		
	Alkaloid	Salts	Alkaloid	Salts	Content of preparations containing 0.2% or more	Alkaloid	Salts	Alkaloid	Salts	Content of preparations containing 0.1% or more
	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.
1921 ..	115,734		77,364 ²			12,385		14,107 ²		
						228	12,157			
1922 ..	131,028		131,658			31,673		25,972		
	4,325	126,703	4,256	111,280	16,122	861	30,992	170	25,750	52
1923 ..	87,940		98,831			10,356		12,091		
	3,536	84,404	2,441	76,170	20,220	1,218	9,138	791	11,220	80
1924 ..	105,394		88,396			16,705		10,705		
	1,229	104,165	851	71,406	16,139	446	16,259	858	9,793	54
1925 ..	113,803		95,297			11,970		8,313		
	1,319	112,484	2,185	82,110	11,002	447	11,523	516	7,728	69
1926 ..	97,502		73,289			11,113		6,799		
	1,266	96,236	455	63,433	9,401	534	10,579	273	6,470	56
1927 ..	90,103		66,107			17,427		11,165		
	324	89,779	265	58,138	7,704	433	16,994	519	10,576	70

¹ Manufactured. The figures given are net and do not include morphine subsequently converted into other alkaloids.

² The returns of exports for 1921 do not permit of subdivision.

It will be seen that the manufacture of morphine is down by over 7,000 oz. and the exports by a similar amount. The manufacture of diacetylmorphine is up

by over 6,000 oz. and the exports by over 4,000 oz. France took 4,610 oz. more diacetylmorphine than in 1926, but 5,595 oz. less of morphine.

Westminster Wisdom

Notes on Parliamentary Matters.

BIOCHEMICAL RESEARCH

Mr. H. Williams, replying to Miss Wilkinson, on July 2, said that a considerable amount of biochemical research is conducted by the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research, particularly in relation to its investigations on the preservation and transport of food-stuffs. The Department also makes grants to a number of co-operative research associations, organised by various industries to investigate their own special problems, whose work is partly of a biochemical nature.

LYSOL

In reply to a question by Sir Frank Meyer, the Home Secretary (Sir William Joynson-Hicks) stated, on July 18:—I am aware that of recent years there has been a considerable increase in the number of deaths from the taking of lysol, and my department has brought the relevant mortality statistics to the notice of the Inter-Departmental Committee, which is considering the law relating to the sale of poisons. The figures for 1928 are

not yet available. Those for 1927, which are provisional, are as follows:—Deaths from lysol poisoning—by accident 13, by suicide 361.

ARMY DISPENSERS

Lieut.-Commander Kenworthy asked the Secretary of State for War, on July 9, whether it is the opinion of the medical authorities at the War Office that Army dispensers not qualified as pharmacists possess sufficient skill, knowledge and experience to be made directly responsible for the training of Army dispensers at the Army school of dispensing?

Sir L. Worthington-Evans: Yes, sir, the Army medical authorities are satisfied that the Army dispensers selected as instructors under the Officer Commanding the Army School of Dispensing are fully qualified for their posts. Replying to a further question, whether soldiers of the Royal Army Medical Corps attending the courses of instruction at the Army School of Dispensing are examined at the conclusion of the course, the Secretary of State for War stated that they are examined by a board of medical officers at the conclusion of the course. The percentage of failures during the last three years has been 37.

A Leeds Discussion

THE fifth annual meeting of the Leeds and District Branch of the Pharmaceutical Society took place on June 19, Mr. S. N. Pickard (Ossett) in the chair. A circular letter was received from the Society urging the appeal for the Glyn-Jones Memorial Fund. The chairman said he hoped members of the Branch would take this appeal seriously to heart. Mr. J. H. Beacock stressed the deserving character of the appeal. Mr. H. Gilleghan said that so far as he knew the only thing the R.P.U. and the P.A.T.A. had done in this matter was to combine in the joint appeal to the craft; he did not think they were doing any actual collecting, and he hoped the Leeds Branch Council would take definite steps to raise a substantial Leeds contribution. It was agreed that the members of the newly elected Council should hold themselves responsible for collection in the various areas covered by the Branch. The annual report of the secretary (Mr. A. W. Lupton) stated that the membership of the Branch had increased to 324 in 1927, since which time several further new members had been enrolled. The financial report, also presented by Mr. Lupton, showed income of £40 10s. in rebates from the Pharmaceutical Society, to which was added £21 13s. balance from the previous session. After payment of expenses there remained a balance of £13 6s.

BRANCH FINANCE

A discussion ensued as to whether the members of the Branch were receiving value, in the way of branch usefulness, for the subscriptions they pay to the Pharmaceutical Society. Mr. H. Gilleghan said that apart from the valuable secretarial work done by Mr. Lupton he did not consider the Branch was getting value for money. The amount of helpful information disseminated by the Branch among members certainly did not justify such a big expenditure. The Branch received a remission of 2s. 6d. per head from headquarters, and he did not think it was doing sufficient useful work. Under the branch system they had a certain amount of decentralisation, and they should certainly achieve something more tangible from the money received from the Society, or else they should be honest about the matter and tell the Society they could not do work to justify the payment, and ask that it be not given, and that the members' subscriptions be reduced. In the early days of the Branch they had had meetings to which were invited the student-associates, and they were given tea, but he was not aware that the policy resulted in any increase in the numbers of student-associates on the Society's books. Men like himself who were keen workers in the old associations felt that in disbanding those associations they had given up much and in the new branches had got very little in return. Pharmaceutical Society activity in Leeds, he felt, was much healthier under the old local association than under the present branch system. Mr. J. A. C. Brims said he was in entire agreement with Mr. Gilleghan, and commented unfavourably on the fact that in the past year the Branch had had no general members' gatherings except social affairs, the business having been done entirely by council meetings. Mr. J. Hayes said in the days of the former association, with a smaller membership and a great deal more local responsibility, they had done the work better for a less subscription. He thought the time had arrived for a definite lead to be given for the Pharmaceutical Society subscription to be reduced to one guinea. As to the lectures, it was very interesting for somebody to come down from London and talk about atoms or some other subject, but it was not getting down to the root of ordinary pharmaceutical affairs that needed the attention and interest of the ordinary chemist. The chairman said he entirely supported the observations made on this matter. They had not received the equivalent for the loss of the old local associations, and there seemed to be a general apathy and lack of "vim" in the districts. At the same time, possibly something of this was due to the most active members having many other interests and other duties in pharmacy itself. The reports were adopted. Mr. Hayes moved a resolution demanding a

reduction in the subscription to the Pharmaceutical Society, but eventually the matter, together with a request that steps be taken to arrange a more active coming year, was referred to the new council. The following officers were elected for 1928-29: *Chairman*, Mr. G. C. Cromack; *Vice-Chairman*, Mr. J. Judge (Wakefield); *Treasurer and Secretary*, Mr. Arthur W. Lupton (Leeds College of Pharmacy); *Council*, Messrs. F. C. Long, C. W. Duffin, F. Fearnley, W. Eadie, J. Lancaster, P. Dobson, M. E. Murray, H. P. Clayton, R. Swaites, D. E. Creasey, F. Midgley, and J. F. Simon. The following were co-opted on the Branch council in an advisory capacity: Mr. F. Pilkington Sargeant, Mr. H. Gilleghan, Mr. N. N. Armitage, Mr. J. H. Beacock, Mr. A. R. Briggs, and Mr. S. N. Pickard, all past-presidents of the Leeds Branch of the Society or of the former Leeds Chemists' Association.

APPRENTICESHIP IN WHOLESALE HOUSES

The meeting then discussed the question whether or not the Pharmaceutical Society should recognise, for purposes of examination and qualification, the training of apprentices in wholesale drug houses. The discussion was opened by Mr. J. F. SIMON, who declared himself unhesitatingly in favour of wholesale training being recognised as supplying the necessary 4,000 hours. Since the introduction of the heavy spirit duties, in particular, he said, manufacturing in the retail pharmacy had become almost a thing of the past, and to-day very few galenicals were made behind the shop counter. He contended that training in the wholesale house was quite as effective as in the shop. He remembered that in his own four years' apprenticeship with a firm who did retail business, he spent three and a half years in making up ointments, pills, tinctures, etc., and the last six months purely and simply in dispensing; he did not think he served fifty customers in the whole four years. So far as concerned the Dangerous Drugs Act and the poisons book, the youth in the wholesale house saw the incoming of these goods and got a thorough insight into their handling. As to dispensing, it depended, after all, on the Pharmaceutical Society to decide what should be the recognised number of hours that a young man should have in proper manufacturing pharmacy.

Mr. BEACOCK said that Mr. Simon had given an excellent outline of how a youth may pass his examinations, but had quite omitted the necessity of training in the routine of a retail shop and the sale of the wide variety of non-pharmaceutical things which constituted such a vast proportion—perhaps the main proportion—of the earning power of the chemist to-day. The profitable part of pharmacy to-day was in the selling side, and matters like window dressing could hardly be learned in the wholesale house. There were still a good many things made behind the retail pharmacy counter.

Mr. H. FULHAM asked what was to be done with the young men in the wholesale houses if the Pharmaceutical Society would not recognise them. The man in the wholesale house should be a qualified chemist, trained and passed by the Pharmaceutical Society.

Mr. H. GILLEGHAN said they were all agreed that people in charge of wholesale laboratories should be qualified chemists, and as such they came under the Pharmaceutical Society; but the proposition under consideration by the Pharmaceutical Society was as to the general training of the whole of the apprentices in the drug trade. He agreed with Mr. Beacock that there were plenty of pharmacies in which galenicals were still being manufactured, and in many cases they were of better value than those secured from the wholesale trade, particularly in certain lines. (Laughter.) He could not see that an apprentice trained for most of his time in the wholesale was going to be much use to himself or his employer when he came to the most serious side of retail pharmacy—that of dispensing medicines. He thought the Society were wrong in allowing apprentices to take Part I before doing their sum of training in a chemist's shop. The routine work in a retail pharmacy would be very helpful to the youth in his Part I work.

Mr. G. WRIGHT expressed the feeling that a combination of wholesale and retail training was very desir-

able, and spoke of the value of his own experience in that direction. Since joining a wholesale firm himself he had been much surprised by the growing tendency of the majority of retail chemists to become little more than handers out of packed goods, relying on the wholesale houses even to the extent of stock mixtures. He thought the young man who had been trained in the wholesale would be able to learn most of the routine of the retail shop in about eighteen months.

Mr. J. HAYES said the question resolved itself largely into how many chemists the wholesale houses of the country could absorb. The wholesale-trained youth had never learned how to make money out of the people passing by. If the wholesale trade could absorb a large number of men, that trade might be able to devise a scheme which would give them the training. So far as the Society had failed, it had failed because there were so many men who had had a so-called apprenticeship which was really no apprenticeship at all. The wholesale training was no use to the retail man.

Mr. SIMON said he assumed the essence of the proposal before the Pharmaceutical Society was as to whether youths in the wholesale should be allowed to reckon their hours in the wholesale as part of the training to be qualified chemists and members of the Pharmaceutical Society, and was quite apart from any question as to their entry into the retail shop in after-life. If pharmacy was not very careful, it was going to lose many good men, men whom pharmacy needed on the inside of its walls instead of having them on the outside. He was not aware that the question of shop and business routine entered into the matter at all. The wholesale man going behind the retail counter would certainly be at sea, but so would the retail man going into the wholesale house. If a chemist could not, or would not, dispense a preparation required of him to-day, who did it? The wholesale house.

Mr. M. E. MURRAY said the training of the apprentice was for the protection of the public. Obviously the public got their protection from the training of the apprentice who was in the retail pharmacy. Mr. Murray said he could quite see the point of the desire of the wholesale trade to have their young men qualified. It would be an advantage for the head of the laboratory to hold the degree in pharmacy, and he thought it would be a pity if they were debarred from that.

Mr. GILLEGHAN said that, as chairman of the Leeds Pharmaceutical Committee, he thought Mr. Simon and some other speakers had made statements of great importance as to dispensing by wholesale houses—statements which ought to be looked into by the Pharmaceutical Committee. The dependence of chemists on wholesalers for dispensing was due not to lack of ability or willingness, but more likely to lack of the required apparatus for certain work. It was, however, a position which might sometimes have serious consequences. A prescription for morphine or belladonna suppositories which had to be sent by the chemist to the wholesale house for dispensing might involve a delay which might be very serious, and if such a position became common it might raise a grave question for the chemists of the area. He was surprised to hear statements of stock mixtures being made up by wholesale houses, in view of the fact that it was generally understood that stock mixtures were outside the pale. These statements were matter that could give rise to very lengthy and serious discussion. In former days large numbers of men had qualified as chemists who had never had any experience whatever in the shop. The wholesale trade might take on hordes of apprentices and have them qualified, and then send them back to the retail trade, where they would find there was not enough room for them.

Mr. LUPTON said the whole question involved was whether the 4,000 hours must be in a retail pharmacy, as at present, or whether they might be in a wholesale house, where the youth got no experience of dealing with the public. He was dead against the proposed alteration.

On the motion of Mr. GILLEGHAN, seconded by Mr. HAYES, the meeting passed a resolution by a large majority, as a guide to the Conference delegates, declaring the Leeds Branch to be opposed to recognition of training in the wholesale houses as an alternative to the retail shop.

The Preparation of Ampoules

In an article in the *C. & D.* Special Issue of June 30, Mr. Hurlstone states that the preparation of ampouled solutions for hypodermic injection requires only the cleanliness and dexterity necessary in filling ordinary prescriptions. As one who has been responsible for the production of ampoules on a large scale, I venture to differ. Those who assume the responsibility for the preparation of sterile products must at the outset be impressed with the importance of a thorough preliminary training in bacteriological technique. It must be borne in mind that these solutions enter directly into the blood-stream and do not undergo the modifying influence of the digestive tract. Mr. Hurlstone suggests that ampoules may form a side-line for the retail chemist, but (granted the training) it is doubtful whether the ordinary retailer has the accommodation and apparatus necessary for this class of work, and the cost of obtaining such accommodation and apparatus would certainly be out of proportion to the amount of work he would be likely to obtain.

Regarding the cleansing of the ampoules, Mr. Hurlstone omits to state that, after opening, they should first be washed with weak solution of hydrochloric acid (about 0.5 per cent.) to remove the superficial alkali which is often present. The ampoules should then be freed from acid by washing with distilled water. The next process is the sterilisation of the empty ampoules, which is accomplished by dry heat (one hour at 170° C.), the ampoules being wrapped in tissue paper before being placed in the steriliser; this prevents contamination after removal. This sterilisation is very necessary, as glass is frequently packed in straw, and the ubiquitous *B. subtilis* often gains access; also, the surroundings in which these ampoules are made are far from aseptic. I am told that the work (in the case of Continental ampoules) is frequently carried out by home workers, who procure the tubing from the factories. Distilled water used in making the solutions should be recent and be distilled from glass; in no case should it be more than twenty-four hours old. Bacteria multiply rapidly in water which has been allowed to stand; such water, when sterilised, is really a suspension of dead bacteria, and may give rise to systemic disturbances and rise of temperature if used in injections.

The whole operation of sterilising glass apparatus should be carried out in a room set aside for the purpose and kept free from dust and draughts. The filtration of the solutions is best carried out by means of a Pasteur-Chamberland filter-candle; this not only removes most bacteria, but also renders the solution bright and free from the fibres which are always detached from filter-paper. Regarding the sterilisation of the finished ampoules, Mr. Hurlstone refers his readers to the B.P. Codex. It is to be regretted that the B.P. Codex monograph is not more explicit. It is stated:—"The filled ampoules may be sterilised by placing for half an hour in boiling water to which a little salt has been added to raise the boiling point." It is well known that many solutions used for hypodermic medication will not stand the temperature of boiling water, and intermittent sterilisation at 60° C. has to be resorted to; and on the other hand many (i.e., Bayliss' solution) require prolonged treatment in the autoclave. The PH of the solution is also an important factor in some cases—for instance, it has been shown that a 2-per-cent. solution of cocaine hydrochloride is almost completely hydrolysed by boiling for one hour when the PH exceeds 7.5 (*vide* "British Chemical Abstract," March 1927, p. 264). It is necessary that the filled ampoules be first warmed and then allowed to cool in a solution of some dye (such as methylene blue) to detect imperfect seals. The method which Mr. Hurlstone suggests would certainly not detect the minute fissures which sometimes occur. Finally, sterility tests on an adequate sample of each batch should be made, especially where the candle or intermittent sterilisation has been used. A bacteriological incubator is a necessity for this, and it is the writer's experience that, in spite of all precautions, bacteria occasionally escape the sterilisation process.—W. A. N. MARKWELL, F.C.S.

THE Coventry and District Co-operative Society report that during the past quarter their drug department receipts were £1,474 9s.

Association of British Chemical Manufacturers

THE twelfth annual meeting of the Association of British Chemical Manufacturers was held at the Chemical Society's Rooms, Burlington House, London, W.1, on July 12, Mr. C. A. Hill in the chair.

The CHAIRMAN, in moving the adoption of the report, referred in appreciative terms to the elevation of the vice-chairman (Sir Alfred Mond) to the peerage. Continuing, Mr. Hill dealt with the subject of exhibitions. "We all feel," he said, "that exhibitions can be overdone. The considered view of the Council is that it is inadvisable to patronise more than one exhibition a year, and that everything possible should be done to make that one exhibition really representative of chemical industry. The Council feel that the exhibition which the Association should support should be the British Industries Fair." Portions of the Rating and Valuation Act, 1925, added the chairman, were likely to affect chemical industrialists. It was certain that in the application of this Act many doubtful cases were likely to arise in view of the varied nature of the machinery and plant used in the industry. It was very desirable that details of such doubtful cases should be reported to the Association, and it was particularly important that the decisions of the referees should be carefully watched, so that basic principles should not be laid down for particular cases without full consideration of their bearing on chemical industry as a whole. The recommendations of the Economic Conference at Geneva last year had a beneficial effect on restricting the imposition of new tariffs, and in some cases actually produced a reduction of them in the trading agreements between various countries. The future work of the Economic Consultative Committee would require to be carefully watched when chemical products were under discussion.

There had been considerable complaint in regard to the incidence of the Budget duty on oils used as raw materials or ingredients for manufacturing processes, as this was a tax on instruments of production which, according to the Chancellor of the Exchequer, should not be taxed. As to the rating relief which they were to obtain in eighteen months' time, he understood that the relief to the chemical industry as a whole would be about £600,000. It would appear that the relief will apply only in respect of actual productive buildings, with an allowance of 10 per cent. for other buildings not used in actual production. There were still many outstanding problems of great importance ahead—e.g., the Dyestuffs (Import Regulation) Act will expire in 1930, while in eight years the present Safeguarding of Industries Act will have run its allotted period. The news of Mr. Woolcock's resignation from the post of general manager and secretary was received with great regret. He had played a conspicuous part in connection with two very important protective measures, the Dyestuffs Licensing Act and the Safeguarding of Industries Act. Mr. Woolcock was continuing his membership of the Dyestuffs Licensing Committee and of the Dyestuffs Development Committee. Mr. Davidson Pratt had been appointed general manager, and Miss Small had been appointed secretary.

Sir MAX MUSPRATT, in seconding the adoption of the report, said that exhibitions had for many years past been the curse of industry, at any rate of the heavy industries and those industries not coming in direct contact with the consumer. But two great exceptions had to be made: one was Wembley and the other the British Industries Fair. With reference to the monograph on chemical industry, he thought that last year it had an extraordinary effect in Geneva, particularly in pulling together all the English-speaking races on lines of thought that helped so much on the general resolutions they were then carrying out at the Economic Conference. That monograph, prepared in a very few days, was probably one of the greatest triumphs the A.B.C.M. had ever achieved. With regard to safeguarding and dyestuffs, they must remember that it was a double-edged sword. Personally, he felt he could justify the action taken before any public tribunal of the world, under existing conditions, but it was a matter in which they must look

upon both sides. The relief of rates was a subject which, he ventured to say, nobody at the moment understood, but it was a great new orientation, and an industry such as the chemical industry should wish to give the very fullest support to the whole of this new policy which is based upon the fundamental idea, forgotten by so many people, that, after all, production lies at the basis of the whole prosperity of this country.

The Rt. Hon. J. W. WILSON referred to the work done by the various group committees. They must all remember that while big businesses are wonderful, they are only made, in many instances, by the building up of small businesses in the first case; and while they welcomed a strong and leading company in any section of business and a massing of interests, yet he thought they all agreed that a great deal depended upon the management of that company and the attitude adopted by it to the smaller businesses.

The TREASURER (Dr. E. F. Armstrong) said that they all knew the extraordinary number of foreign patents taken out in this country during the last year, and many of them were alarmed at those patents. The patents, for the most part, were not genuine inventions. They were taken out with the object of preventing British manufacturers making or using substances, often well known. The day was not far distant when important and far-reaching action would have to be fought on this question of foreign patents. No blame attached to our Patent Office. What they had to do was to get a precedent set up which would enable the Patent Office to alter its methods and ways. He was perfectly certain that the Patent Office would be most pleased to have a precedent which was more in favour of what was the intention in granting a monopoly under a patent. The General Election might or might not mean a change of Government but, at any rate, it would mean a hesitation and an indecision in action towards certain problems, particularly those problems of safeguarding and renewal of the Dyestuffs Act. The efforts of all members of the Association and of the Council would have to be very steadfastly and unitedly directed towards seeing that they at least got the minimum security in the future.

Mr. DAWSON said that he wished to accentuate and emphasise the speech made by Dr. Armstrong, and to appeal to Sir Max Muspratt, when he next went to Geneva, to emphasise the necessity for the Safeguarding of Industries Act and especially for the protection of the dyestuffs industry.

The reception of reports and a vote of thanks to the chairman concluded the business.

Shellac Research in India

REPORTS covering the work accomplished by the Indian Lac Association for Research show that progress is being made. The Association was founded under Government auspices in August 1921 with the idea of stabilising the trade, and is managed by a committee of Europeans and Indians representing all branches of the trade. In 1925 the Research Institute was completed, and it is being run in conjunction with about eighty-five acres of experimental plantation near Ranchi in Bihar and Orissa. The primary object of the research is to determine ways and means of increasing production, improving quality, and so making possible lower and less variable prices, a condition which would wipe out foreign competition and safeguard the industry against synthetic substitutes. The work being tackled is necessarily slow, because the problems entail the discovery of the most suitable host trees, and the best methods of cultivating them. An exhaustive study of the lac insect and its enemies, which is to be directed to the production of stronger and more immune brood-lac, is also being undertaken. To date, nothing of much importance has been established, although suitable conditions for the rapid growth of young host trees have been found. There can be little doubt, however, that success is assured, for in time the Association is certain to give assistance to the growers which competitors cannot hope to obtain on account of the comparatively smallness of output, which would prohibit the cost of similar researches.

Trade Notes

SODIUM PHOSPHATE, pure, for food purposes, is offered by Perry & Hope, Ltd., Forth and Clyde Chemical Works, Nitshill.

GEORGE OWEN & SON, chemists' printers, Florence Street, Birmingham, advertise in this issue their transparent parchment envelopes and wrappers.

CAPSULES D'ENERGIE are prepared by John W. Mawson & Co., Ltd., West Norwood, London, S.E.27, who send chemists a free sample on receipt of slip label.

RELIAANCE RUBBERWARE, LTD., 39-40a Aldersgate Street, London, E.C.1, make an announcement on another page of this issue concerning the Nautilus bathing cap.

WILLIAM TOOGOOD, LTD., druggists' sundriesmen, 77 Southwark Street, London, S.E.1, have issued a revised price list of packed toilet and medicinal preparations.

GLANOID PRODUCTS.—A new general price list of Glanoid medicinal products of animal origin has been issued by Armour & Co., Ltd., Queen's House, Kingsway, London, W.C.2.

HOUGHTON-BUTCHER (GREAT BRITAIN), LTD., have established a branch at 169 Crownspoint Road, Glasgow, in order to give a quicker "Ensign Snapshot Service" in Scotland.

HARTNESS "SPEDACTA" EMBROCATION is the name of a proprietary for rheumatism and other ailments. It is manufactured by Hartness, Ltd., Clacton-on-Sea and 43 Villiers Street, London, W.C.2.

HART & Co., chemists, 38 Corn Market, Derby, have purchased the sole rights of Haynes's Influenza Salina and Bronchialine from Mr. A. Haynes, chemist and druggist, 53 Bakewell Street, who has retired from business.

LIGHT AND HEAT THERAPY.—A well-illustrated catalogue (No. 42, pp. 84) of ultra-violet light and radiant heat apparatus has been received from the Medical Supply Assn., Ltd., 167-185 Gray's Inn Road, London, W.C.1. It is announced that deferred payments and insurance against damage can be arranged for.

LEMONADE PREPARATIONS.—Milner & Coke, Ltd., manufacturing chemists, 11 John Penn Street, London, S.E.13, are sending out, in view of the high price of lemons, topical window slips advertising Greenwich and G.O. lemonade preparations. Home-made lemonade or lemon syrup can be readily made from these attractively packed powders, particulars of which appear elsewhere in this issue.

BOURJOIS' EAU DE COLOGNE, manufactured by A. Bourjois et Cie, Ltd., 4 Water Lane, London, E.C.4, is now available in watch-shaped bottles of a convenient size for the pocket or handbag, an innovation which will be welcomed by those who appreciate its refreshing properties in hot weather. Prices, and an illustration of the package of this new size for the counter, will be found elsewhere in this issue.

THE REMINGTON CASH REGISTER SALES CO., LTD., Bush House, Aldwych, London, W.C.2, have something novel in cash registers. The feature of the machine is the autographic detail slip, placed in the centre, to enable one to see at a glance the last ten sales made. It is possible to write, as desired, the customer's name, the article sold, or other information directly opposite the printed record of the amount. Other advantages are the large amount indicator, the single lock control, with special keys, a flexible keyboard, a multiple counter, printed totals and a transaction counter.

CLOSED FOR HOLIDAYS.—Winchester Manufacturing Co., Ltd., 21 The Square, Isleworth, Middlesex, announce that their works will be closed from Friday evening, August 3, until Monday morning, August 13.—Edward Taylor, Ltd., Islington Square, Salford (London depot: 21 Ely Place, E.C.1), state that their factory will be closed from Friday evening, August 3, to Tuesday morning, August 14. Extremely urgent orders can be dealt with and any other lines from stock.—The works at Battersea and Fulham of Whiffen & Sons, Ltd., Carnworth Road, Fulham, S.W.6, will be closed from August 4 to August 13 inclusive. The offices and despatch departments will remain open as usual for execution of routine orders.

Trade-mark Applications

The figures in parentheses refer to the classes in which the marks are grouped. A list of classes and particulars as to registration are given in "The Chemist and Druggist Diary," 1928, p. 329.

(From "The Trade-marks Journal," June 27, 1928.)

- "WECO"; for insecticides (2). By Komo-Chemical Co., Inc., 2330 Weccaco Avenue, Philadelphia, U.S.A. 488,514.
- "PETLAC"; for chemicals (1). By The British Anti-Fouling Composition and Paint Co., Ltd., 65 Fenchurch Street, London, E.C.3. 491,593.
- "CRAPHOS"; for chemicals (2). By Pattullo, Higgs & Co., Ltd., High Street, Orpington. 490,349.
- "CLESON"; for disinfectant cleaning preparations (2). By F. McClellan, 100 Cromer Street, London, W.C.1. 490,751.
- "LUKEX" ("L.K.X." disclaimed); for chemicals (2). By B. C. Tipper & Son, Ltd., 43 Homer Street, Balsa! Heath, Birmingham. 490,905.
- "MUSKET," with picture of same; for chemicals (2). By J. Connell & Co., Ltd., Dunster House, Mincing Lanc, London, E.C.3. 490,942. (Associated.)
- "VITVIE"; for chemicals (2). By Borax Consolidated, Ltd., 16 Eastcheap, London, E.C.3. 491,357.
- "VAPURA"; for medicinal chemicals (3). By T. Kerfoot & Co., Ltd., Bardsley Vale Mills, Bardsley. 486,193.
- "MENTOCORINA"; for a medicine containing menthol (3). By Pablo Lazarraga y Ortiz de Zárate, Plaza de Uncibay 2-bis, Malaga, Spain. 486,969.
- "ANTURIN"; for medicinal chemicals (3). By Carton Syndicate, Ltd., 34 Gresham Street, London, E.C.2. 487,563.
- "BESKO"; for a medicine (3). By A. M. and G. R. R. Nicholas, 10 City Road, Princes Bridge, Melbourne, Australia. 487,891.
- "SALVET"; for medicines (3). By P. C. Luty, 89 Victoria Street, Glasgow. 488,267.
- "EMULSIFIED PER-MOTOL," etc., on oblong label; for a constipation remedy (3). By Jacksons' (Walkden), Ltd., 160 Bolton Road, Walkden, nr. Manchester. 489,101. (Associated.)
- "ROBOLINA"; for a medicine (3). By Oppenheimer, Son & Co., Ltd., 179 Queen Victoria Street, London, E.C.4. 489,907. (Associated.)
- "ADONAL BRAND"; for medicinal chemicals (3). By H. R. Napp, Ltd., 3 & 4 Clement's Inn, London, W.C.2. 490,051.
- "URRBALDINE"; for ointments, liniments and medicines (3). By Phillips & Robson, Ltd., 81 Turnmill Street, London, E.C.1. 490,377.
- "ANTAGRAN-INSTITUT BERLIN" bordering circular device composed of letters "Antagran" arranged vertically ("A" disclaimed); for medicinal chemicals (3). By Antagran-Institut, Schicklerstrasse 12, Berlin. 490,753.
- "HYGA"; for bath salts (3). By O. John, 246 Balham High Road, London, S.W.17. 490,821.
- "NEOSTIBOSAN"; for medicinal chemicals (3). By Bayer Products, Ltd., 51 Basinghall Street, London, E.C.2. 491,346. (Associated.)
- "AUTOKINECAM"; for photographic cameras (8). By Houghton-Butcher (Great Britain), Ltd., 83 High Holborn, London, W.C.1. 491,193.
- "GUM-DRILL" on semi-circular device ("Gum-Drill" disclaimed); for surgical instruments, etc. (11). By M. L. Bateman, Cresta, Bethcar Road, Harrow-on-the-Hill. 486,843.
- "MASSO-DENT"; for massaging instruments (11). By A. Jacobi, 82 Bülowstrasse, Berlin W.57. 488,246.
- "CREPSYL"; for bandages and belts (11). By H. W. Lake, Ltd., 6 Redcross Street, Cripplegate, London, E.C.1. 491,115.
- "YEAST-VIVEX"; for a preparation of irradiated yeast, nuts, etc. (42). By Irving's Yeast-Vite Ltd., 13 Queen Street, London, E.C.4. 488,316. (Associated.)
- "GLAXO CREMA," etc., on label device ("Crema" disclaimed); for a milk food (42). By J. Nathan & Co., Ltd., 16 St. Helens Place, London, E.C.3. 486,756. (Associated.)
- "LONESCO"; for essences, etc. (42). By The London Essence Co., Ltd., 53 Glengall Road, Peckham, S.E.15. 490,302. (Associated.)
- "WINDOW"; for soap (47) and (48). By The British Soap Co., Ltd., Foster Street, Wilmington, Hull. 490,481/492. (Associated.)
- "ABIETSAN," on device of cone on seal (seal and cone devices disclaimed); for perfumery, etc. (48). By The Abietsan Manufacturing Co., Ltd., 3 New London Street, E.C.3. 480,211. (Associated.)
- "D'ULYSSE"; for perfumery, etc. (48). By Batty Saunders & Co., 143 Tennyson Road, Luton. 482,161.
- "CUBELLE"; for bath salts (48). By Reckitt & Sons, Ltd., Dansom Lane, Hull. 487,181. (Associated.)

Births

Notices for insertion in this column must be properly authenticated.

BROWN.—At Benview, West Calder, on June 30, the wife of George Brown, chemist and druggist, of a son.

Marriages

ASTIN—PHILLIPS.—At Oaklands Baptist Church, Surbiton Hill, on June 30. Harold William Astin, F.S.M.C., chemist and druggist, to Winifred Clara Phillips, second daughter of the Rev. A. J. Phillips, Brighton.

COCKER—BENNET.—At Ladybarn Wesleyan Chapel, Withington, recently, John Buckley Cocker, chemist and druggist, Lord Street, Oswaldtwistle, to Ada R. Bennet, Headingley Road, Withington.

EDWARDS—STARK.—At the Parish Church, Girthon, Gatehouse, Kirkcudbrightshire, on July 5. David Edwards, chemist and druggist, Gatehouse, to Jessie Vernon Stark, only daughter of the late Mr. G. M. Stark, chemist and druggist, Gatehouse.

ELLIS—STRINGER.—At Otley Wesleyan Church, on July 10. Reginald Ellis, director of J. E. Ellis, Ltd., manufacturing chemists, Horsforth, to Agnes Lilian Josephine Stringer, Otley.

HARRIS—MILLER.—At the Parish Church, Spalding, on June 25. Leonard William Harris, Leicester, to Madeline Lawson Miller, daughter of Mr. W. H. Miller, chemist and druggist, Priory Road, Spalding.

SHUTTER—JENKIN.—At New King Street Wesleyan Church, Bath, on July 5, by the Rev. F. G. Gatehouse, Reginald J. Shutter, elder son of the late Mr. Shutter and of Mrs. Shutter, Bath, to Queenie May Jenkin, chemist and druggist, elder daughter of Councillor Charles Jenkin, M.P.S., and Mrs. Jenkin, Cedar Villas, Bath.

Deaths

CAMBRIDGE.—At Carrickfergus, on July 11, the widow of the late Mr. Robert Cambridge, J.P., a past-President of the Chemists' and Druggists' Society of Ireland.

EVANS.—At Gwarcoed, Pencader, recently, Mr. Josiah Evans, retired chemist and druggist, late of 28 Agincourt Square, Monmouth, aged sixty-eight. Mr. Evans carried on business at Monmouth for twenty-seven years, and retired three months ago to Pencader, his native place.

MCGRATH.—At his residence, Dublin Street, Carlow, on July 10, Mr. Daniel J. McGrath, L.P.S.I. Mr. McGrath passed the Licence examination in 1882.

ROBINSON.—At Bradford, on June 26, Mr. Albert Robinson, chemist and druggist, aged fifty-six.

VAUGHAN.—At Blackpool, on June 28, Captain John Vaughan, chemist and druggist, aged forty-nine.

WILLIAMS.—At Maesteg, on July 7, Mr. William Roderick Williams, retired chemist and druggist, formerly in business at Monmouth, aged eighty. Mr. Williams spent some years in the United States prior to commencing business on his own account. He retired in 1924.

Personalities

MR. W. STARKEY, chemist and druggist, F.S.M.C., Lea Road, Wolverhampton, has passed the recent examination of the British Optical Association.

MR. E. W. SKYRME, son of Mr. Harold E. Skyrme, chemist and druggist, Hastings, has obtained the Bachelor of Pharmacy degree in the University of London.

MR. WILFRED HARDING OWLES, son of Mr. D. H. Owles, chemist and druggist, Ladbroke Grove, W.10, has graduated at Oxford with first-class honours in physiology.

MRS. HEBDEN and family, Halifax, request us to express their thanks for the many kind letters of sympathy received from friends of the late Mr. Harry Hebden, Ph.C.

MISS MAUREEN F. MEYRICK, daughter of Mr. H. C. Meyrick, chemist and druggist, Sturdee Road, Liverpool, was awarded the degree of B.A. at Liverpool University on July 7.

MR. PHILIP F. ROWSELL, F.C.S., Exeter, a past-president of the Pharmaceutical Society, has been appointed a magistrate for the city. Mr. Rowsell has been a J.P. for Devon for some years past.

MR. RAIMONDO UGO BERNARDI, who has been on the literary staff at the chief offices of Burroughs Wellcome & Co. for twenty-one years, has been presented by them with a semi-hunter silver watch bearing an appropriate inscription.

AMONG the recently elected Fellows of the Royal Society is Lord Melchett of Landford (formerly Sir Alfred Mond). The following have been elected foreign members of the Society:—Professor Richard Friedrich Johannes Pfeiffer (Breslau), Professor Ludwig Prandtl (Göttingen), and Professor Richard Willstätter (Munich).

A PROVINCIAL PRECEPTORY for the counties of Berks and Oxfordshire was founded at Oxford on July 6, when the Prov. Grand Prior, Sir P. Colville Smith, Grand Secretary, was installed, and Dr. G. Claridge Druce, F.R.S., was appointed First Constable. A brilliant luncheon was given by Sir P. Colville Smith at Magdalen.

MR. PERCY BEAN, M.Sc., A.M.C.T., son of Mr. Percy Bean, F.C.S., chemist and druggist, 10 Marsden Street, Manchester, has just received the Ph.D. degree at Leeds University. Dr. Percy Bean graduated at Victoria University, Manchester, and took his M.Sc. degree there two years ago. He then went to Leeds University, as Professor Rowe, under whom he had been working for his M.Sc. degree, had taken up an appointment there.

MR. WILLIAM GREENWELL, chemist and druggist, Gateshead, who qualified in 1876, retired on July 14 after fifty-two years in business. His departure breaks a family connection with the borough extending over eighty years. His father, Mr. William Crosier Greenwell, started business as a chemist in High Street in 1852, and continued until the time of his death in 1915 at the age of eighty-nine. Mr. William Greenwell has been a member of the Gateshead Insurance Committee for many years.

Wills

MR. ROBERT SMITH, 43 Curzon Road, Southport, Lancs., chemist and druggist, who died on May 7, left estate of the gross value of £5,404 10s. 4d., with net personalty £5,284 2s.

MR. WILLIAM WINDUS, Runnington Lodge, Durdham Park, Clifton, Bristol, alkali manufacturer, lately a director of the United Alkali Co., Ltd., who died on May 7, left estate of the gross value of £44,651 19s. 11d., with net personalty £42,448 11s. 4d.

MR. ROBERT DARTON GIBBS, Ph.C., Dane Croft, West Hill, King's Norton, Birmingham, founder and proprietor of the Darton Gibbs Co., manufacturing chemists, Fountain Lane, Oldbury, who died on March 31, left estate of the gross value of £33,238 13s. 2d., with net personalty £31,949 1s. 9d. The testator left £650 War Bonds and his shares in the London Midland and Scottish Railway Co. and an annuity of £65 to his wife, and at her death the sum allocated for the payment of the said annuity is to be paid to Margaret Pollock Hosie, and his premises, Dane Croft, to Margaret Pollock Hosie.

Information Department

INFORMATION WANTED

Postal or telephone information with respect to makers or first-hand suppliers of the undermentioned articles will be appreciated

C 18/7. Bimaso	A.P. 12/7. Paragon elastic
B 16/7. Butylash	bandages
D 17/7. Cyno insect spray	C 12/7. Pas-le-noir (for the hair)
N 17/7. Emeleo	N 13/7. Pytol tooth-paste
6 18/7. Lovarsol	

Observations and Reflections

By Xrayser III

Useful Points

were elicited by the question addressed to the Minister of Health by Miss Wilkinson (*C. & D.*, July 14, p. 25), who asked why Insurance practitioners in some areas are allowed to order vitamin preparations for their patients, while those in other areas are debarred from so doing. In reply, Mr. Chamberlain emphasised the fact that the final decision whether or not any particular preparation can be regarded as a medicine within the meaning of the National Health Insurance Acts rests with his department, and that he proposes shortly to issue a statement on the subject for the purpose of assisting Insurance practitioners and Committees. Such a statement, I imagine, will be in general terms, because it is hardly conceivable that the Minister of Health will commit himself by issuing a list of preparations which may or may not be allowed. Meanwhile, it is of interest to note that Insurance practitioners are free to appeal to the Ministry of Health if they feel dissatisfied with any action taken by Insurance Committees in interfering with their choice of medicaments. Judging from information which has reached me privately, there is good reason for the belief that doctors will be supported by the Ministry in ordering some preparations which Insurance Committees have included in lists of things which are not to be allowed.

Medicine Measures

of an inexpensive nature would go far to prevent the taking of dispensed medicines in excessive quantities, and I was pleased to observe the suggestion of one of your contributors that such measures should be available (*C. & D.*, July 14, p. 44). I would like to see the measures graduated in fluid drachms and obtainable on terms that would permit us to give one away free of charge to any regular customer. With my name and address on each medicine glass, I should feel that I was securing a cheap advertisement. All directions should, of course, be for so many drachms of the medicine to be taken, and customers asking what this might mean should be referred to the marks on one of the medicine glasses. Interpretation as teaspoonsful would be fatal to the success of the scheme, and ought to be seriously discouraged. Will not some glass manufacturer who reads the *C. & D.* take this matter into consideration, with a view to offering a neat medicine tumbler of the nature indicated at a minimum price?

Formulas for Medicines

should always be set out in the quantities most convenient for dispensers. To this extent I am in agreement with "Panel Chemist," but I am not in accord with his suggestion that new weights should be officially recognised (*C. & D.*, July 14, p. 49). It is not difficult to make doctors understand that quantities ordered for half-ounce doses of a mixture should, preferably, be such as will give a convenient round figure when a six-ounce or eight-ounce mixture has to be dispensed. As I understand that we are on the verge of being introduced to a National Insurance formulary, the use of which may be made compulsory generally for N.H.I. dispensing, I hope this simple principle will be borne in mind by the compilers, so that we may have to use as few separate small weights as possible to make up any particular quantity required for a six-ounce or eight-ounce mixture.

Hard Luck

has certainly attended those who contracted for the supply of medicines to insured persons about the middle of last year, since they will have been discounted at double the standard rate reckoned for the whole year. It is, however, purely a convention to state that the discounting amounted to only 6½ per cent. on the accounts for the whole year. There is no getting away from the fact that chemists had the whole amount of last year's discounting deducted from their accounts for five months, so that "Yorks" (*C. & D.*, July 14, p. 49) is no worse

off in this respect than anyone else. At the same time, I should like to feel that his case may receive some special consideration.

"The Quaint Epitaph"

to which you allude in your issue of July 14 is stated to have its location at Droitwich; but I have not seen any confirmation of this. It may be that some of your readers have some exact information about it. One would like to know if the defunct "I" were a man or a woman, and as to why the world was informed that Cheltenham waters provided a quicker exit than Epsom salts. If it is true that Droitwich has the honour of being the home of this famous epitaph, it perhaps was some disgruntled body who had suffered because Cheltenham Spa had achieved celebrity at the expense of his, or her, native one. This thought will, no doubt, mitigate any feeling of offended pride which our Cheltenham friends may experience from so distasteful a comparison. Dogberry said that "comparisons are odorous: palabras." They may be regarded by the impervious as mere words; but whether regarded as evanescent scents or as the faint breathings of a malicious soul, they are apt to provoke reactions. In any case, some sort of comfort can be found, if we are to believe the great pessimistic philosopher, in discovering that others are in a little worse plight than ourselves. Cheltenham does possess medicinal springs which contain substantial quantities of efficient salts of proved value. That is to say, there is some matter recovered from them that is tangible and weighable. But when we visit Malvern and ask for the appraisal of their celebrated springs, to enhance the value of which the aid of a patron saint has been evoked, shall we be reminded that

"Those waters, so famed by the great Dr. Wall,
Consist in containing just nothing at all"?

There are Not a Few

delectable counties in England. Of these, Gloucestershire is one of the most typical in respect of its distinctly English beauty and English character. In the past, however, there have been periods when it possessed features which we should regard as being decidedly exotic. Fuller tells us that formerly wine "grew in this County," and that certain towns in it "Paid *Rent-wines* in great proportion"; but in later times "this commodity hath been disused, partly because better and cheaper may be procured from beyond the Seas, and partly because experience proveth other Native Liquors more healthful for our English bodies." He immediately goes on to say "We must not forget Sider," and intimates that not a little of the claret and other wine sold in England "grew in no other grapes than what Apple-trees afford." The authority upon which Fuller based his observation as to wine being produced in this county was almost certainly William of Malmsbury, who drew an enticing picture of what the county was in the twelfth century. He said of the Vale of Berkeley that "it was rich in corn, productive of fruits, in some parts by the sole favour of nature, in others by the art of cultivation; enticing even the lazy to industry, by the prospect of one hundred-fold return. You may see the highways clothed with trees bearing apples, not by the grafter's hand, but by the nature of the ground itself. . . . Neither has any county in England more numerous or richer vineyards; or which yield grapes more abundantly, or of better flavour; as the wine is but little inferior to that of France in sweetness." A touch of Kipling's genius would quickly transform these words into a poem fit to find a place among his other songs on the beauties of the home land. Fuller also says that tobacco "lately grew in this County . . . and many got great estates thereby." Perhaps history might repeat itself if as much enterprise were shown in the West Country in growing the plant as is shown in manufacturing the tobacco.

LECTURE ON BOOK-KEEPING.—At the request of the principals of the Gordon Hall School of Pharmacy for Women, Gordon Square, London, W.C.1. Mr. W. P. Symes (H. K. Lewis & Co., Ltd.) delivered a lecture on July 6 on medical book-keeping and the duties of a dispenser book-keeper. The lecture was illustrated by practical demonstrations and was followed by discussion.

Of interest to

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Editorial Articles

Home-made Wines and Methylated Spirits

MACAULAY once wrote that he knew of nothing more ludicrous than the British public in one of its periodical fits of morality. The distinguished essayist apparently never turned his attention to the same public in one of its intermittent panics on some article of food or drink. The eagerness with which it proclaims what it believes to be its code, in the one case, is often overstepped by its readiness to resign itself to fantastic theories in the other. Just recently we had the statement made at a

coroner's inquest at Beckenham that the deceased woman had died from wood alcohol "as the result of drinking home-made wine before it was ready for use." The statement as it stands is so absurd that it might be passed over unnoticed if it had not been made the occasion for comment in the public Press, some of which rivals the original report in absurdity. So far as it has any foundation in fact, the truth of the incident will probably be found to be that the liquid drunk was a home-made wine to which mineralised methylated spirits (not wood alcohol) had been added. Such a drink, though nauseating to any ordinary person, would have intoxicating properties which might appeal to those desiring to get drunk quickly and cheaply. But the suggestions so extensively made that the liquid was injurious as a beverage only because it had not been allowed to mature will not bear examination. The distinctively deleterious characteristics of wood naphtha are not removable by mere ageing of the liquid, and the effect of the addition to it of an ordinary home-made wine would merely be to mask the disagreeable features of the wood alcohol, while allowing its injurious properties to remain untouched. From another point of view it is regrettable that the Beckenham incident should have received the notice which has been given to it. The instances in which methylated spirits, whether alone or in combination with some other liquid, are found to be used as a beverage are so few as to be almost negligible. This is more particularly so since the recent introduction of the regulation under which a small portion of pyridine is added to the spirit in the course of manufacture. That any instances continue must be put down to two facts, both of which it is not safe to ignore. The duty at present levied on spirits intended for use as a beverage is so extremely high as to place them beyond the reach of many who are only restrained from drinking them by the excessive cost. Again, there are persons of so depraved a taste that, however nauseating the denaturant used, they will not be deterred by it from indulging in the intoxicant. The infrequency of such incidents as the Beckenham one is a striking testimony to the degree of self-control which the nation as a whole can exhibit in the matter of drink.

The Conference Excursions

By way of foreword to the Guide to the British Pharmaceutical Conference Excursions, written with infectious enthusiasm by Mr. R. Cecil Owen and reprinted in this issue of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, we propose briefly to indicate the variety of interest that these three drives offer. The Conference is favoured this year with an invitation to a district of exceptional scenic charm, a district in which nothing is wanting to captivate the eye. When the Prime Minister discourses eloquently on the beauties of the English country-side, he is thinking, no doubt, especially of Worcestershire; but Worcester shares the Malverns with Gloucester, and geographical distinctions mean little to the lover of Nature. Shakespeare's Avon, indeed, forms the boundary between the two counties for about four miles. Those who can obtain a copy of "By Thames and Cotswold," a book of leisurely impressions of Gloucestershire and Oxfordshire by the Dean of Winchester, may find it pleasurable to "dip" into its pages. The Dean has unearthed a delightful remark on Cheltenham, the starting point of each excursion, in a "Guide" of 1820 or some such year: "A new chalybeate spring, of a very superior power, has been discovered on the estate of Colonel Riddell. . . . Its efficacy as a tonic is undoubtedly great, particularly when combined with the Colonel's old fine-flavoured East India Madeira, of which he is as liberal as he is of the water in his pump." Dr. Hutton may have heard of the connection of Dr. W. G. Grace and his brothers ("the three

Graces") with the borough, but he is presumably unaware that the Turf also has its claims to remembrance: it has, indeed, been suggested that if Cheltenham ever needs a patron saint, William Archer the elder or one of his sons would be the appropriate choice. But it is of the surrounding country that we would write a few lines. The activities of the Berkeley Hunt remind us that the woods of the county formerly harboured wolves, which worried the deer and the Cotswold sheep—a breed so famous that Henry VII is credibly said to have presented some to the King of Spain. Minig has been carried on in the Forest of Dean from a remote period; Gloucester is traditionally famed for its "single" and "double" cheese; and Tewkesbury has (or had) the two important industries of malting and mustard. The communicative Thomas Fuller writes concerning mustard, in his "Worthies of England":—

"The best in England (to take no larger compass) is made at Tewkesbury in this County. It is very wholesome for the clearing of the head, moderately taken; and I believe very few have ever surfeited thereof, because not granted time, but demanded present payment for the penalty of excess. . . . The jest is well known, of two Serving-men contesting about superiority. 'My Master,' saith the one, 'spends more in Mustard than thine does in Beeje.' Whereunto the other returned, 'The more saucy men his followers.'"

Fuller explains the proverb "he looks as if he had lived on Tewkesbury mustard" as being "spoken partly of such who always have a sad, severe, and tetric countenance . . . partly on such as are snappish, captious, and prone to take exceptions. . . ." This remark, like Shakespeare's "His wit's as thick as Tewkesbury mustard," was probably made in adjoining counties by way of railery: present-day parallels are not far to seek. Gloucestershire has had its share of distinguished men. Duke Humphrey, the first benefactor of the great library now called the Bodleian, took his title from Gloucester; Sir Thomas Overbury was born at Bourton-on-the-Hill; and Warren Hastings died at his family estate at Daylesford, on the boundaries of Gloucestershire and two adjoining counties. By common consent the villages of the Cotswolds and of the Malverns remain much as they were when these men, widely separated in time from us and from each other, knew their woods and pastures. Of them it may be said, "Time writes no wrinkles"; and their charm stimulates or stills conversation according to the mood of the traveller.

Activity in Shellac

SINCE the merits of the position of shellac were discussed (*C. & D.*, May 12, p. 602), developments in this interesting article have been of a most striking character, chiefly due to the progressive rate of the trade demand. There has been, indeed, a more or less continuous rise, while the market at its best last week indicated an appreciation of about 40s. per cwt. from the figure in May, dealings being reported up to 240s. (in T.N. orange) both for consumers' account and for August delivery in the terminal market. At one period the Calcutta market was in an excited state owing to pressure of covering operations in the face of the strong upward swing when quotations ranged up to about 110 Rupees. Prices at this end experienced some reaction from the high levels, with erratic fluctuations in forward positions in consequence of speculative resales. The market, nevertheless, has taken a decidedly more bullish character within the last fortnight or so, while an active shipping demand was reported from the primary source. So far as can be gathered, dealers were caught rather short in connection with the fulfilment of contracts for exports, which naturally necessitated repurchases on a considerable scale and thus accentuated the upward movement. The American demand until towards the beginning of this month

had been rather slow on expectations of a fall in prices, partly based on rumours of stocks at Calcutta having accumulated, but there is no doubt that these rumours were exaggerated. There was, however, a sharp revulsion of feeling in the New York market last week, which resulted in a lively trade demand in the light of the buoyancy at Calcutta and in London, while it was reported that the yield of the Bysackie sticklac crop was not so good as had been anticipated. Unfortunately for consumers, no great reliance can be placed on the main crops, the output from which is always apt to vary a good deal from season to season, depending on weather and other conditions. At the same time, there is no overlooking the fact that the world's consumption has been going on at a remarkably progressive rate for many years past, and that the shipments from Calcutta to foreign countries have this year been again on the increase. The result of this has been that important encroachments on the stocks became inevitable. These stocks have now dropped to a rather dangerously low level, which, as happened some years ago, has aroused increased interest as to market possibilities, and some fears are entertained lest a serious shortage should be encountered. Speculation may well be expected to play an important part in the course of the market in the circumstances, while it is perfectly obvious that, with the available stocks representing only about one month's needs based on the average outgoings for the first half of this year, forward commitments are not being readily shouldered by importers or dealers except at a substantial advance on the chance of reactions. The fact has to be noted that, according to the statistics recently issued of the total shipments from India for the first four months of this year, there has been a further small deficit as compared with the very moderate quantities accounted for during the same period last year, but the comparison made with the corresponding figures two years ago indicates a shrinkage of over 15 per cent. This speaks for itself in view of the more or less persistent augmentation of the takings in more recent years. Taking the London deliveries this year to the end of June at 44,829 cases, against the total for the first half of 1927—34,004 cases—an excess equivalent to exactly 24 per cent. is shown. As already suggested on the last occasion we dealt with the position and prospects, the outlook as regards consumption is encouraging, while considerable importance is attached to the much larger quantities of shellac which are being absorbed for the manufacture of gramophone records. London statistical returns covering the first half of this year are given hereunder, with comparisons for the five previous years:—

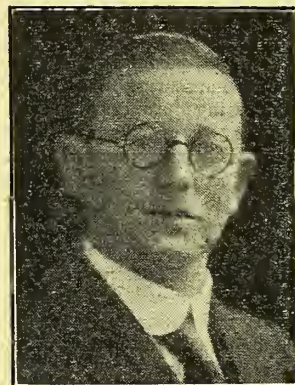
Cases	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928
London landings January—June	37,368	27,759	27,365	32,427	39,928	37,255
London deliveries	29,346	31,056	27,071	30,306	34,004	44,829
London stocks, June 30 ..	12,288	12,039	10,096	12,968	21,818	7,797

It will be seen that the landings are not a great deal short this year as compared with last year, but they have been overlapped by well over 7,000 cases in the deliveries, which at 44,829 cases were substantially greater than in any of the preceding five years. Substantial decreases were recorded in the stocks in recent months, leaving just a little more than one-third of the quantities that existed a year ago. It is not surprising, therefore, that in view of the low stocks, the price has again advanced to within 10s. per cwt. of the price ruling at the close of last year, when it stood at about 250s. The fact may be recalled that under seriously attenuated stocks not many years ago shellac fluctuated considerably upward of 300s.; and history may easily repeat itself if the demand continues to run in excess of current supplies.

British Pharmaceutical Conference

SOUVENIR PORTFOLIO

Applicants for tickets for the Cheltenham meeting of the British Pharmaceutical Conference have each received a portfolio, well printed and illustrated in sepia ink, measuring 12½ in. by 10 in. The Mayor and the chairman of the local branch of the Pharmaceutical Society contribute welcomes on behalf of the municipal authorities and of the branch respectively. These pages are followed by a list of Conference officers, notes, the official programme and a description of the town and district. Space is provided inside the covers for making memoranda. The pharmacist whose portrait appears in this paragraph, Mr. Harold F. Hands, is a member of the sports committee: it may be convenient to repeat, for the benefit of visitors who have not made arrangements for Sports Day (July 27), that applications for tickets (price 10s. 6d.) should be made to Mr. Percy James, 3 Glenfall Terrace, Cheltenham.



MR. H. F. HANDS

INVITATIONS

M. Beetham & Son will be pleased to welcome all members of the British Pharmaceutical Conference who can call at the works in Imperial Lane Promenade.

The United Chemists' Association, Ltd., also extend an invitation to Conference visitors to inspect their works. The directors will be at the works all the week, and will be pleased to see any member with his friends. Tea will be served in the afternoon.

New Books

The "Rapid" Pocket Pricer. 5½ in. by 3½ in. 1s. 3d. Gall and Inglis, 31 Henrietta Street, London, W.C.2, and 12 Newington Road, Edinburgh. [Gives a quick calculation as to the selling price of any goods at the requisite profit shown by the balance sheet. The tables are at varying rates from 1½ per cent. to 47½ per cent. Its clear type facilitates reference.]

Ballard, C. W.—*The Elements of Vegetable Histology.* 8½ in. by 5½ in. John Wiley & Sons, Inc., New York; Chapman & Hall, 11 Henrietta Street, London, W.C. [In this, the second edition of a useful work for beginners in microscopic pharmacognosy and the micro-analysis of foods, the chapters on the chemical reactions of plant tissues, staining fruit structure and seed structure have been amplified. The book is profusely illustrated, the diagrams giving an excellent idea of the structure of plant cells. A useful chapter on microscopic accessories is incorporated, together with illustrations of the various apparatus.]

Lucas, Captain Jocelyn, M.C.—*Some Doggy Remedies.* 5 in. by 7½ in. Pp. 45 + X. 2s. 6d. Simpkin, Marshall, Kent & Co., Ltd., London. [This interesting handbook contains much sound advice on the care of dogs in health and sickness. Where it is considered that treatment of disease is within the scope of simple remedies applied by the owner, formulas are given or preparations suggested. These hints, together with those on diagnosis and nursing, will be read with interest by chemists. So far as a dog's health is concerned the importance of exercise and proper feeding can hardly be over-estimated. On the latter subject there is a chapter by Mr. H. Hutchinson, the value of whose remarks will be appreciated by everyone interested in doggy ailments.]

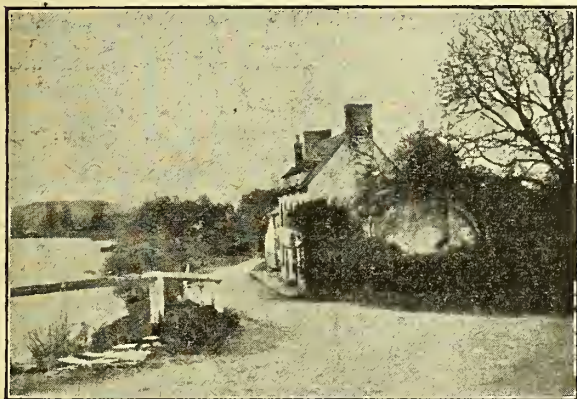
Cotswolds and Malverns

By R. CECIL OWEN, B.Sc. (Lond.)

In the following pages Mr. R. Cecil Owen describes the routes of the three conference excursions planned for this year's meeting, and gives particulars of their historical associations.

THE three conference excursions planned in this year's programme have a single object—namely, the exploration of the hills that surround Cheltenham and of some of the more interesting towns and villages that lie upon or are adjacent to them. It will simplify matters if we first take a bird's eye view of the whole district and describe its general features. Cheltenham is easily the best possible base of operations. It lies midway between Cotswolds and Malverns—roughly, to the west of the first and to the east of the second. And rightly do we think of these two ranges

you see Worcester with its towering cathedral—a mere incident in a bewildering panorama; from another you pick out Gloucester, dwarfed by the surrounding landscape and absorbed into it. Again, the winding course of the Severn, suddenly widening as it nears the Bristol Channel, can be followed for many miles. Cotswolds and Malverns are visible each from the other; but apart from them, no high lands can be seen till something like fifty miles is traversed and the higher hills of Shropshire, away to the north, come into view—and this only on days of exceptional clearness. Then, as you gaze, you realise that you are in the garden of England. Stretches of fertile land are a stage on which the towns and villages play their part and live their lives. Open country predominates—the centres of population, incidental and occasional, are felt to be an ephemeral point of interest in a masterful permanency into which they will one day be reabsorbed. But the touches of town life add beauty and interest to the natural scene. From east to west, from north and south, no signs of industrial activity assault the eye: no factories or chimney stacks; no smoke-laden skies or the infinite repetition of barrack-like dwellings remind us of the price of civilisation, or mingle regret with pleasurable feeling. So much for the outline. Now let us tour the Cotswolds together. Our first itinerary



RIVERSIDE COTTAGES

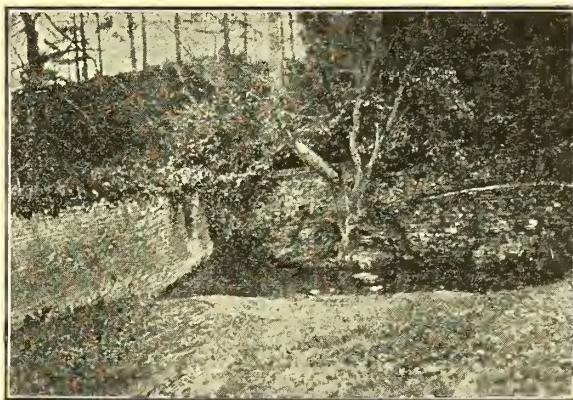
as inseparable twins—they present similar characteristics, and are, indeed, as much alike as a pair of hill-ridges, separated by something like twenty miles (quite a considerable distance in little England) could well be. They are low, even for this country—low compared with typical ranges in Wales, Scotland, or the Lake District. Nowhere do they rise above 1,400 feet. Their average height is about 700 feet; but what they lack in elevation they certainly possess in diversity and irregularity. Age cannot wither, nor custom stale, their infinite variety—as Shakespeare said in quite another connection. To explore them either on foot or by the less heroic means of a petrol-driven vehicle is to find life a series of ups and downs of the rare and pleasurable sort. Take any direction you will—along the ridge, at right angles to it, or obliquely—and you find yourself ascending and descending perpetually.

Of the two the Cotswolds are the broader. You cross them at right angles, and in an hour or two (if you are on foot) descend to an old town of fair size. But you have not finished with the range. Instead of vast plains beyond, stretching to the sea, you find more hills, up which you must toil to win that extensive vision of flat country which is one of the rewards of the day's labour and the charm and crown of a summit won. Villages and even towns which lie at the foot of steep slopes often mark not a margin of the Cotswolds, but a kind of sheltering place scooped out of the hill. A turn of the road brings the traveller unexpectedly to the edge of a small precipice or the margin of a tiny valley threaded by some swiftly moving stream, or to the heart of some dense wood which temporarily shuts out the view in all directions; or, perchance, to a tableland of arable or pasture which denies the idea of its elevation above sea-level. But when once the edge of Cotswolds or Malverns is reached one sees new meaning in that well-worn expression, "the Cities of the Plain." Even with moderate visibility (one expects no more and demands no less) there comes into view, perhaps suddenly, vast areas of low-lying country. Hundreds of square miles are comprised in a single picture. Villages, towns and cities are spread out in rich and gratuitous plenitude. From one point

Cotswold Villages

(TUESDAY, JULY 24)

will be from Cheltenham to Stow-on-the-Wold, and back by Ford, Stanway and Winchcombe. We make for the foot of Beckhampton Hill, a Cotswolds sentinel, a mile and a half from the town. Its somewhat precipitous sides give it the appearance of being higher than it actually is. Our road, rising steeply, takes us some distance up its flank, and as we pass round it we must not fail to observe the famous Devil's Chimney. It is a piece of rock resembling a narrow chimney, and stands some twenty feet high. It springs from just below the top of the cliff, from which it is separated by a distance of several yards, a circumstance which accentuates the fancied resemblance to a chimney. Rain, wind and snow have done their work in detaching the softer portions of



"SEVEN SPRINGS"

the rock, leaving standing the harder. It is somewhat top-heavy in appearance and is showing signs of collapse—a misadventure that, let us hope, will be averted. Rising constantly, we soon plunge into typical Cotswold country. The route, here and for some distance, is well wooded. Away on the right, too, the hills are thickly tree-clad. Now, indeed, are we far from the madding crowd. Dwelling-houses are few and far between, and, but for the road itself, we appear to have left civilisation behind and are free to commune with Nature herself. After covering

fairly level ground, a turn to the left brings us again to rolling country. The immediate landscape is full of those ups and downs of which we have spoken, and the road, graded as gently as may be, is compelled to follow suit. On we go, till we reach a spot which, though insignificant enough to the uninitiated, is interesting and even thrilling to the intelligent wanderer. In a slight depression by the roadside, and bounded on two sides by a stone wall, the most commonplace object in the world—is a tiny pool of water out of which emerges a narrow trickle. But the pool is historic. Indeed, it is famous. It is sought out by all wayfarers, for it is the actual source of the Thames. It is known as Seven Springs from the supposed number of its sources. We are now on a by-road; we presently cross the main road to Cirencester at the hamlet of Andoversford, and find ourselves right on the top of the Cotswolds ridge. We must turn again to the right, along a winding and steadily descending narrow lane, for our next objective,

A DELIGHTFUL VILLAGE,

known as Bourton-on-the-Water. Here we must certainly pause awhile, because Bourton is easily the most beautiful village of the Cotswolds, if not, indeed, of all Gloucestershire. The water, so rightly emphasised in its name, is its making. It is a rivulet known as the Windrush, a tributary of the Thames (and the Cotswolds, by the way, are the watershed of Severn and Thames). It flows, ever placidly, parallel to, and separated only by a few yards from, the main street of the village and from the road leading to it. Its banks are lined with willows and it is bordered by broad stretches of grass. It is the central point of interest in what must be the most beautiful of village greens. Here the bordering lawns grow wider, and here the hand of man has for once dealt worthily with a fine setting. The stream, where it threads the green, is crossed by a series of narrow foot-bridges carried on three arches and raised but a few feet above the water level. The local grey stone, harmonising so well with its placid surroundings, is the material of which it is made. And throughout the village scarcely a single false architectural note is sounded. The domestic buildings are in the picture, and so are most of the few shops. Bourton, indeed, is full of Tudor dwellings and affords some good examples of half-timber work. May they and it long be preserved! But we must push on. It is four miles, along a main road, to a village that is famous for its somewhat extraordinary name, viz., Stow-on-the-Wold. Rising as they do right out of the plain and, barring the Malverns, being the only elevated ground over many hundreds of square miles, the Cotswolds are noted for

seen, and the church, which is of Norman origin, but was completed in the fifteenth century. It is interesting, as illustrating the uses of sin in the service of the Church, for a son of Lord Wharton, in 1682, repaired the church in expiation of a drinking bout. After two miles we reach the pleasant village of Upper Swell, and five miles more brings us to the village of Ford—isolated, elevated and rivalling Stow-on-the-Wold as a place of cold breeziness. Ford is worthy of at least a short sojourn, for it is full of quaint dwellings, some of them in a disrepair amounting to ruin. Ford is a little centre in a purely agricultural district, and its declension is evidence of the migration of a portion of its population to the larger centres of civilisation. It is a village of considerable beauty, and one learns with amusement that its very name draws visitors. The road from Upper Swell to Ford should be carefully noted—it is a well-wooded stretch. Leaving Ford, we climb a steep incline—for the village nestles in a depression—and make our way to Stanway along the winding, well-graded Stanway Hill. There is little here that calls for mention on so brief a visit, so we set off for the last place of importance on the homeward journey,

WINCHCOMBE.

Here we shall find much to interest us. Let us not hurry unduly, for the village, though its population is a mere 3,000, used to be a place of proud distinction. It became a borough in Saxon times, and was the seat of the government of the Mercian kings. Here, too, Witenagemots were held in the years 771 and 972. Its local governing body—consisting of two bailiffs and ten burgesses—had existed from early times, till, in 1883, it was dissolved by Act of Parliament. In the village lies the remains of the last, and luckiest, wife of Henry VIII. On our left, facing Cheltenham, is Sudeley Castle, standing in a delectable park. Here Catherine Parr died, and in the chapel she is buried. If time permits let us take a closer view of the castle, for it dates back to the year 1308, when it was erected by the first Lord Sudeley. In the Civil War Winchcombe stood for the King, and Cromwell battered the castle so “well and truly” that it remained a ruin till 1837, when it was restored. From that time it has been occupied as a country mansion. The church, situated in the main street, must certainly be seen. Dedicated to St. Peter, cruciform in design, it has a fine central tower. Running round the church and the tower is a remarkable series of gargoyles. The George Inn, of mediæval origin, should also be inspected—externally at any rate. Cheltenham is now only five miles off. The bracing air makes welcome the return to our base. Nearing home we descend Cleeve Hill. Let us do so slowly, for a vast panorama is spread before us on the plain. The whole of Gloucester is plainly visible with its upstanding cathedral tower. A dozen towns and villages can be discerned. Cleeve Hill is, indeed, one of the best points for viewing the hundreds of square miles of country that are commanded by the Cotswolds. And now to Cheltenham and a “good square meal.”

Gloucester

(WEDNESDAY, JULY 25)

Two sides of a triangle being greater than the third, we shall elongate one route by choosing the two sides for the outward journey, returning by the third. In other words, we shall travel south-west to Stroud and then north to Gloucester, returning directly to Cheltenham by the main road. Once more we pass beneath the Devil's Chimney and continue along a series of typical Cotswolds roads. Those—and their name is legion—who are attracted by curious inn signs will find a specimen to add to their collection in the Air Balloon Inn at a corner of a road as we approach the village of Birdlip. Its signboard is painted crudely with a representation of the old passenger balloon. Away to the right is a hill-top known as Churchdown, which is crowned by a single object—to wit, a church. Let us go slowly, for it affords a sight of great beauty; the church appears to grow from, or to merge into, the hilltop as naturally as would a clump of trees, though the toil to the summit puts perhaps a premium on piety. Running away to the immediate right is a precipice which would appear to belong



COTTAGE NEAR GLOUCESTER

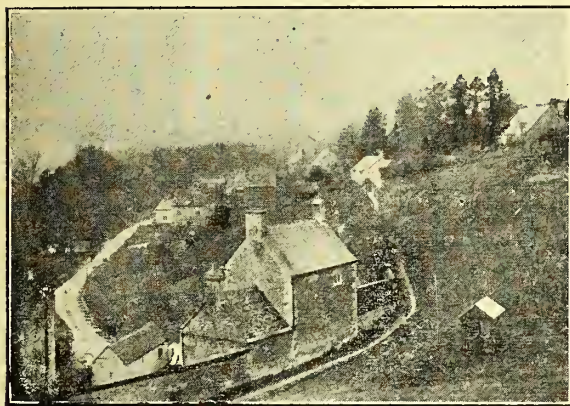
their breeziness and their low temperature the whole year round. Now Stow-in-the-Wold is reputed to be cold even for the Cotswolds.

At Stow-in-the-Wold

The wind blows cold,

runs the local doggerel. Stow stands high up, so much so, indeed, that the railway line fails to make reasonable contact with it, and the railway station is on lower ground two miles away. The ancient preaching cross should be

more properly to the sea-coast, while the gap in front of it gives access to visions of the widely flung plain. Gloucester, with its tall cathedral tower, is already in view. As we approach Birdlip we are in the midst of rolling country. Like gigantic waves the land rears itself up and falls again, nor does it present any monotony of surface. Ploughed land, woods, pasture and moor alter-



SLAD

nate with each other in a patchwork pattern. We are now again in the heart of the Cotswolds, rising to a height of seven hundred feet, and we find ourselves for a time shut in by dense woods of beech and ash. Emerging again into the open, we see a compact town on our right far below in the valley. This is Painswick, and we shall pass still closer to it on its opposite side after



WESTGATE STREET, GLOUCESTER

leaving Stroud. We ascend now to the cosy, sheltered hamlet of Slad—a paradise to painter and photographer—and rise again till

STROUD

comes into view. This town of 8,800 inhabitants climbs up a hillside, the highest point being fittingly accentuated with a castle-like building boasting a high tower. The well-informed will tell you that it is known as Rodborough Fort, but that, alas! it has not, nor ever has had, any fortification significance. It is, indeed, nothing more romantic or historic than a modern dwelling-house, erected to satisfy a craving for architectural eccentricity. Stroud is famous for its cloth manufactures, for its dyes and for its breweries. Transport is simplified by the town's position on the Stroudwater Canal, which communicates with the Thames and Severn Canal. Its main architectural treasure is its fifteenth-century Town Hall. Its streets are narrow and steep. Now, as we turn northward for Gloucester, we again pass Painswick, and gain a closer view of this compact, stone-built little town.

A few miles farther and we again pass through deep woods. Emerging, we are still at a considerable elevation, and presently a fresh vision of extensive plains spreads itself before us. In particular we note the winding Severn, which, away on the left, widens much as it approaches the estuary. Note, too, more specimens of ancient cottages with thatched roofs and timber frames. A conspicuous hill on our right—some four miles out of Gloucester—is Haversfield Beacon, a landmark over a wide stretch of country. At the hamlet of Whaddon we alight to inspect its sixteenth-century church, lying well back from the road and surrounded by wide grasslands. A manor house, sundry venerable cottages with trim gardens, a spinney here and there—complete a picture of a life remote from “the busy hive of men.” Two or three miles farther and we reach

GLOUCESTER,

a place of pre-Roman origin. It was evidently of some small importance in British times, for its name is derived from *Caer Gloui*. To the Romans it was *Castrum Glevum*, while under the Mercian rule it was known as *Gleauanceastre*. Nothing beyond the smallest fragments of the Roman wall remains, but their existence is memorialised in the names of the four principal streets (intersecting at right angles at a point known as the Cross)—Eastgate, Westgate, Northgate, Southgate. It was always a place of consequence, and to read the



THE YARD OF NEW INN, GLOUCESTER

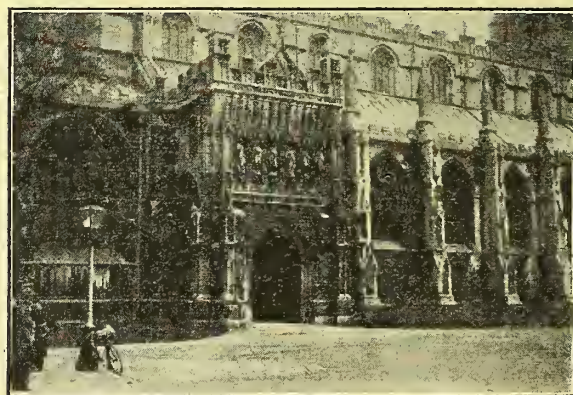
history of England is to encounter the name of Gloucester over and over again. The Danes ravished it. It was a favourite dwelling-place to many of the Norman kings. Parliaments were held here. But the history of the place is the history of St. Peter's Abbey—now the Cathedral. Here lie the bones of Edward II, a monarch whose weakness and irresponsibility are as deplorable as the brutal murder which they occasioned. Solely because he was a king, pilgrims came in great numbers for many centuries to view his shrine. It was to accommodate them that the New Inn, situated in Northgate, was built. This is one of the famous inns of England and should on no account be missed. Edward was murdered in 1327, and it is supposed that the inn, replacing an older inn on the same site, was built somewhere between 1400 and 1450. Its chief feature is a square courtyard round three sides of which runs a gallery giving access to bedrooms and sitting rooms. There is a wealth of old oak in this remarkable building, the oak panelling being for age and preservation among the finest in the country. But we must leave the minor points of interest for the time being—St. Nicholas' Church, St. Mary de Lode, St. Mary de Crypt, St. Margaret's Chapel, Raikes's House, and so forth—and go straightway to

THE CATHEDRAL.

For five centuries it was the church of a Benedictine monastery. It was founded A.D. 679. The Saxon church was burned down in 1088, and was replaced by a Norman church. This in its turn suffered extensive damage from fire, and was restored and largely rebuilt

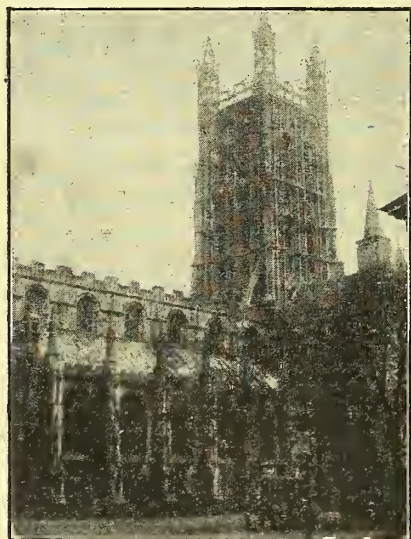
in 1230. Externally the Cathedral shows Perpendicular work with a slight admixture of Norman, but internally much Norman work remains. The tower is often acclaimed the finest in England. It is 225 feet high, and its delicate tracery is seen to great advantage against a sunset sky. The south porch, with its statuary, is an external feature which provokes universal admiration. Let us go inside. The nave contains much of the original Norman fabric. Note in particular the tall piers. As in Tewkesbury Abbey, the choir is of later date than the nave; ornateness replaces simplicity. But the noteworthy thing is this. The Perpendicular and Decorated work are a covering for Norman work no longer visible. The east window is one of the largest in Europe. It measures 72 feet by 36, and is as wide as the choir itself. There is a plenitude of carved oak, some of it of quaint design. On the north side of the choir stands the tomb of Edward II, erected by his son, Edward III. Edward was murdered at Berkeley Castle, ten miles away, and the Abbot, fearing that decent burial would be refused to the corpse of so much execrated a monarch, took it away in a cart and laid it where it has since remained. The choir originally had three apsidal chapels, but the middle one was removed when the Lady Chapel was built, for it occupies an unusual position in being an extension of the choir. Thus it comes about that Gloucester is one of the longest cathedrals in England; from the east end of the Lady Chapel to the west window of the nave is a distance of 420 feet. The cloisters were constructed in the fourteenth century. They are glazed and are, generally, in a state of excellent preservation. They form a square having sides 150 feet long. Their fan-tracery vaulting is perhaps the first thing to catch the eye. One feature is not to be matched in England—the lavatory with its stone trough, recessed in the north corridor. See also the occasional recesses, known as carrels, which were used for meditation or study, and the almeric, opposite the washing place, where the towels were stored and dried. Access to the Chapter House is had from the east corridor. It is a Norman structure and was familiar to William the Conqueror, and it is even said that it was here he gave orders for the carrying out of the Domesday survey. Of stained glass, apart

remarkable whispering gallery—a narrow passage running under the great east window. Of the refectory or the dormitory nothing remains. Only the door—in the east walk of the cloisters—exists of the warming room, the only part of the monastery in which a fire was lighted. Most visitors will be glad to see the flag which Captain Scott carried to the South Pole. It hangs in the Lady Chapel. Among modern features, mention must be made of the reredos, designed by Sir Gilbert Scott, the window of the chapter house, which commemorates those local soldiers who fell in the South African war, and the clock on the wall of the north transept, connected with the tower clock, and having the signs of the Zodiac alongside the hour numerals. Finally, let the visitor examine the exquisite plan of the cathedral, and observe its balance and just proportions. Few cathedrals unite so happily the symmetry of classicism with the soaring exuberance of Gothic. In particular the regularity of



SOUTH PORCH, GLOUCESTER CATHEDRAL

plan effected by building the Lady Chapel on the main axis and not, as so frequently happened, in some asymmetrical manner in relation to the choir, is admirable and noteworthy. Alike in plan and elevation, alike in proportion and dimensions, the Cathedral is a thing of wondrous beauty and the occasion for lasting gratitude. Having spent every available minute in Gloucester, we must hurry home by the most direct route.



GLOUCESTER CATHEDRAL

from the windows already mentioned, the visitor should note those of the south aisle, one of which represents the murder and burial of Edward II. Among monuments, that of Dr. Jenner, who was a Gloucestershire man and was born at Berkeley, will awaken much interest, and there are others of intrinsic artistic merit, though erected to the memory of those who were distinguished only locally. Among other features the following should be seen—King Osrick's Tomb, St. Andrew's Chapel, the South Chapel (mainly Norman), the crypt, and the

The Malverns

(THURSDAY, JULY 26)

For a distance of some half-dozen miles we run towards Tewkesbury, but turn to the left into a by-road, four miles before that town is reached—though we shall explore it as fully as time permits later in the day. When the writer last made this journey the countryside was ablaze with spring flowers. They filled the woods that lined the various roads of our route. Sturdy, enduring trees in contrast with delicate, ephemeral blossoms—the picture is pleasing and impressive. Look right ahead. Ten miles off is a range of hills having a markedly serrated outline. They are the Malverns, and our main objective. Shortly after turning off the main road we cross the Severn, only thirty yards wide at this point, by an ugly and severely utilitarian iron bridge. But if the bridge is a smudge, its surroundings are fair beyond cavil. The river here is beautiful. Note the hilly ground on our left, perhaps a mile away. Admire the river banks, with an ancient cottage here and there, with meadows and thickly-strewn rushes, with some dilapidated boat, making what artists call a composition. A couple of miles down the river, and close to it, is the famous Saxon church of Deerhurst. From the bridge the Cotswolds are in view behind and the Malverns ahead. Notice a clump of trees on an isolated hill on the Malverns. This is May Hill, an outstanding landmark visible over a wide stretch of country, even as far away as South Wales; it has been taken advantage of for centuries by mariners navigating the Severn. As we proceed, let us note the many excellent examples, along all our routes, of half-timber Tudor houses. Rare enough, they grow

rarer year by year. You will find more specimens in the counties surrounding the Cotswolds than anywhere in England, and the farther north you go the harder they are to find. As we push on from this pleasant point on the Severn we shall notice, if we are observant, that we leave Gloucestershire for Worcestershire; the county boundaries are marked, in the usual way, by posts. But we pass through only a narrow slice of Worcestershire, and, in a couple of miles, find ourselves in Herefordshire. After a short run through typical roads—already described—we reach the old market town of

LEDBURY.

We alight here and look round. The first thing to attract us, for it stands in the main street, is the old Market House, one of the most perfect specimens of half-timber work in the country. It is believed to have been erected in the time of Queen Elizabeth. The ground floor



MARKET HOUSE, LEDBURY

is open, and here the market was held on wet days. The upper story, itself surmounted by rooms within the gable, is supported on sixteen posts of Spanish mahogany; and, although the posts are at least three hundred years old, they show little sign of wear and tear. The church, of St. Michael and All Angels, is of mixed Norman and Perpendicular work, and has the somewhat rare feature of a detached tower and spire. Go into the church and note, among other things, the curious Norman pillars resting on high square bases, the chapel dedicated to a local saint, Catherine Audley, who settled here because (so the story goes) she heard the church bells ringing without human agency. To-day, certainly, the bells ring sometimes without immediate human effort, for a clock-work arrangement enables them to provide music every three hours. The building with the clock tower, in the main street and opposite the Market House, is the Elizabeth Barrett Browning Memorial Hall. Just as, at Stow-on-the-Wold, we saw that sin had, on a specific occasion, benefited the church, so at Ledbury a physical disorder—palsy, to wit—conferred a benefit upon the See of Hereford. The manor of Ledbury was presented to the See in the twelfth century as the owner's thankoffering on recovering from that distressing malady. If time permits, let us "poke about" the side streets, for they are full of old houses and other reminders of days long past. But we must tear ourselves away, for we must climb

HEREFORD BEACON.

Those who like beer will note with interest the hop gardens en route and the many apple orchards, for brewing and cider making are important industries hereabout. The Beacon soon comes into view. It is 1,114 feet high, and stands at the junction of three roads—our own from Ledbury, the main road to Malvern, and an alternative road to the same place recently cut in the west flank of the ridge and known as the Jubilee Drive. The last-named, from its elevated position, is another of the hilly thoroughfares that command large areas of the adjoining plain. At the foot of the Beacon is a commodious inn where those may rest who have no inclination for the climb; but the ascent is so easy, the air on the summit

so exhilarating, and the views on the way up so surely unmatched anywhere in the whole vicinity, that only the lazy will refuse the trifling exertion involved. The immediate neighbourhood is known as British Camp (the hotel referred to has the same name), and it is clear to the least observant that the Beacon was—probably in Roman rather than in British times—a fortification, and an elaborate and extensive one. Ditches are plainly to be seen to this day. They are from eight to ten feet deep, and they are, on an average, about twenty feet wide. Remains of the citadel, likewise defended by a deep ditch, are also to be seen. Two entrances can be traced, and the remnants of what we should now call a parade ground. The camp covered an area of forty-four acres, and is supposed to have provided space for 20,000 combatants. You may take one of several paths to the top or (better still) make your own way along the most resilient of turf, than which there is no better surface for walking. Even at the foot of the Beacon the view is so extensive that, in clear weather, it is possible to see the Wrekin in Shropshire—more than fifty miles distant. We push on and make for

GREAT MALVERN.

Our route is by way of the Jubilee Drive, already referred to. Right ahead is the highest hill in this part of England—Worcestershire Beacon. It has the same flat cone shape as Hereford Beacon, but stands higher (1,395 feet). If time permits we must climb to its summit, whence a view comprising fifteen counties can, in clear weather, be enjoyed. A hill such as this affords a more extensive picture than do the far higher mountains of Wales or the Lake District, for it is surrounded by flat country, whereas in a mountainous region it is other summits that are seen rather than distant landscapes. Three miles beyond the British Camp the Jubilee Drive, which has been running along the western flank of the ridge, suddenly plunges through a cutting and emerges on the opposite or eastern side. This cutting, which is visible for many miles as a V-shaped gap in the ridge's summit, is known as the Wyche Pass, and from its eastern end we see Great Malvern ahead and below. Rapidly the road descends as we approach this famous, delectable and much-sought-after residential town. But note that Malvern is a generic name and refers to a chain of places of varying sizes stretching from the foot of Hereford Beacon northwards along the east side of the Malvern ridge. Their names in order



MALVERN PRIORY CHURCH

are Little Malvern, Malvern Wells, Great Malvern, West Malvern, Malvern Link. The whole district is still known as Malvern Chase. The hills were for many centuries thickly afforested, and afforded ample opportunities for the chase. In Stuart times they were a refuge for bands of robbers, so that Charles I had a considerable part of this area disafforested. Great Malvern—our immediate concern—has a population to-day of something like 16,500, though a century ago it could not have numbered more than a couple of hundred souls.

The town is famous for its bracing air, its trim appearance, its glorious setting, its waters, and its venerable Priory Church. With a gesture of vigour it climbs its own hillside, and spreads itself around the lower slopes of Worcestershire Beacon.

Round about Malvern Hill

A man may live as long as he will,

says the old rhyme, and the hint is taken gratefully by invalids in great numbers.

Malvern is justly proud of the Priory Church (sometimes mistakenly called the Abbey). Since the Reformation it has been the Parish Church of SS. Mary and Michael. It is of mixed Norman and Perpendicular styles. Founded in 1085 by Aldwyn, its first prior, it had fallen into decay, owing to the laxity of the monks, before the middle of the fifteenth century, when it was largely rebuilt in the Perpendicular style. Much fine Norman work, however, remains, notably in the nave. Talking of monks, it is interesting to note that William Langland, who was probably educated at Malvern Priory, exposed the shortcomings of the officers of the church in his "Vision of Piers Plowman." For a time all went well with the church till, towards the end of the eighteenth century, it was again in decay. The beautiful stained glass was a target for the stones of misguided youngsters. The vicar himself used the north transept as a pigeon loft. Roof, walls, windows, floors, pews—the whole fabric inside and out rotted and crumbled, and it was not until 1860 that an adequate restoration was made under the direction of Sir Gilbert Scott. The visitor should note especially the following features—the aisled chancel, the unusually high clerestories, the stalls with their wealth of grotesque carving, the stained glass which is both abundant and richly coloured (and in particular the great east window), the tiles, many of which were made locally in kilns recently unearthed, the effigies, recumbent and otherwise, the Norman pillars of the nave, which are of exceptionally large diameter in comparison with their height, the Jesus Chapel, which is the North Transept, and St. Anne's Chapel, the south aisle of the choir. A word about the carvings of the stalls. Some of the subjects raise a smile—as three rats hanging a cat, a prior repelling the Devil with a pair of bellows, a man pulling off his wife's boots, and so forth. Each Ascension Day a service is held at seven in the morning on the top of the tower.

Malvern has long been famous for its waters. The springs that rise in the hills hereabout have medicinal properties, real or fancied. There is one chalybeate

is easily reached by a gently graded path, is housed in a tiny building, vulgarised by the proximity of automatic machines, and offers its delightfully cool waters free of charge to all comers. The Holy Well, at Malvern Wells, also suggests in its name its supposed miraculous properties. Its waters, and that of other wells, are bottled and marketed. Here is an old verse extolling the local waters :—

Out of that famous hill
There daylie springeth
A water passynge stille,
That alwayes bringyeth
Grete comfort to all them
That are diseased men,
And makes them well again
To prayse the Lord.

The rise of Malvern as a spa is due to the foresight of a certain Dr. John Wall, who practised in Worcester

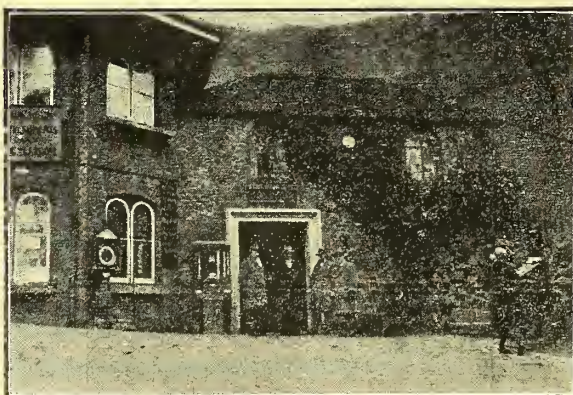


UPTON-ON-SEVERN

about two hundred years ago. His suggestions were followed up and developed by two physicians named Gully and Wilson. Bathing rather than drinking was the *modus operandi*, and it was recommended that the patient dip himself while wearing underclothing only and then dress completely without first drying himself! We have tarried in Malvern as long as the time at our disposal allows, and we must now make for

UPTON-ON-SEVERN.

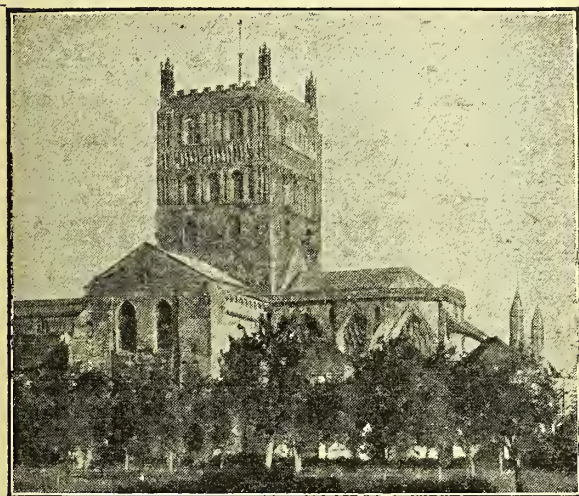
Our route goes through Barnard's Green, Rhydd Green and Hanley Castle. A road on the left, just after leaving Malvern, leads to Madresfield Court, the country seat of Lord Beauchamp. At Rhydd Green we approach the Severn, which is here seen at its glorious best, and turning to the right we keep the river on our left, not far away, till we reach Upton. The road in the neighbourhood of Rhydd Green alone justifies the chosen route. Of its kind—that is to say, excluding mountain roads—there is nothing prettier in the county or perhaps in the country. For many miles it is bordered by broad stretches of grass, from which it is separated by no fences, while a multitude of gigantic trees shade, shelter and adorn it. It is a road which seems at times to traverse an unending common, at times to pass through an extensive park. Beyond the bordering lawns, and sometimes upon them, are set half-timbered Elizabethan cottages. Orchards, too, are abundant. In full blossom when the writer passed this way they completed and rounded off an arrestingly beautiful picture. Pollard willows here and there impart another pleasing feature. The little church so curiously and, seemingly, excessively buttressed, about a mile before Upton is reached, is that of Hanley Castle. Half a mile south, on a site quite near our road, stood Hanley Castle itself, not a stone of which now remains. It was for centuries the home of the Earls of Warwick. Upton itself is chiefly of interest on account of its situation on an attractive reach of the Severn, and for its many fine specimens of Tudor cottages, which are found, in excellent preservation, here and there throughout the



ST. ANN'S WELL, MALVERN

spring in private grounds, but the remainder of the wells deliver aqua pura. A helpful author informs us that Dr. Sheridan Muspratt "analysed" the water of a certain well and found (if you please) that it was—"extremely bright and cold, having a mean temperature of 48°, and very agreeable to the taste"! Malvern, unlike, let us say, Holywell in North Wales, has never been a British Lourdes. Nevertheless, a well which stands eight hundred feet above sea-level, on the slopes of Worcestershire Beacon, is dedicated to St. Ann. It

whole area of the little town. At one time it had some little importance as a port. The parish church suffered damage amounting almost to demolition during the Civil War. The King's forces fled to Upton, took refuge in the church, and defended it. In its capture by the Parliamentary soldiers it was so badly knocked about that it remained a ruin for a century, when it was rebuilt in Christopher Wren style—all except the tower, which still remains. The process of a fresh ruining goes on again to-day. The roof is falling to pieces, and the church is no longer used for worship. Note the fine example of a preaching cross in the churchyard. Readers of "Tom Jones" will remember that Books IX and X of that masterpiece are largely taken up



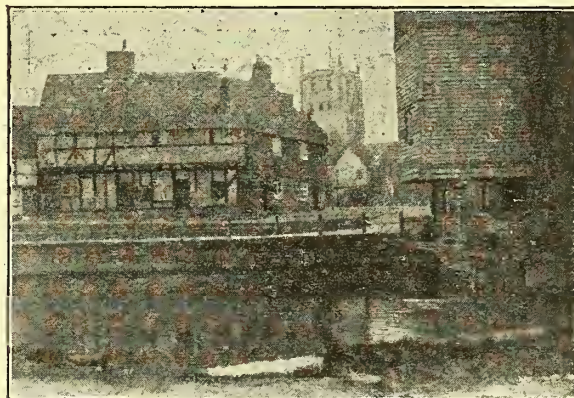
TEWKESBURY ABBEY

with certain adventures at Upton-on-Severn, especially at an inn which is now known as the White Lion Hotel. A distance of seven miles only separates us from

TEWKESBURY,

an inspection of which will be to many the outstanding event of the day. It is supposed that it takes its name from Theoc, a Saxon monk who founded a small religious house here nearly 1,300 years ago. It stands at the junction of the Severn and the Avon, and the meadows separating the rivers are flooded all too frequently. It is a town rich in specimens of old domestic architecture and of ancient inns. The Black Bear Inn is a fine sample of black-and-white timber work, and it carries its pedigree back to the year 1190. Nobody should fail to inspect it—outside or inside. Dealing with minor interests first, the Bell Inn and the Old Mill are referred to in "John Halifax, Gentleman"; while Dickens knew well the Hop Pole Hotel, and recounts in "The Pickwick Papers" a visit thereto of Mr. Pickwick along with Ben Allen and Bob Sawyer. (See Chapter 50.) But it is in the Abbey that we must spend the greater part of our time. On the site of Theoc's hermitage a Norman noble, Robert Fitz Hamon, built the present edifice; the date of its completion was 1123. The following external features should be especially observed—the massive square tower which till the sixteenth century was surmounted by a spire, and which had pinnacles and battlements added in 1660; the west front, with its sevenfold arch rising majestically to a height of 66 feet, and carrying a window which was added in the perpendicular style in the fifteenth century; the large Norman north porch, and over it the worn statue of the Virgin and Child; and abutting on the North Transept the remains of an early English chapel. Note also the indications on the tower of the original and higher Norman roof, and the site of the cloisters on the south side of the nave. Let us go inside. Standing at the west end of the nave the great length of the church is apparent, and one readily realises that this is the largest parish church

in England (for so the Abbey is now used), and that there are sixteen English cathedrals which are its inferior in size. The nave and aisles are almost entirely pure Norman, the exception being the roof with its decorated groining and beautifully carved bosses. The transepts likewise are pure Norman except for the roofs and decorated windows. An east bay in the south transept forms the Norman chapel which, says the present vicar of Tewkesbury, "shows more plainly than any other part of the Abbey the severe simplicity of early Norman work." In this chapel is hung a painting by Raphael, "Madonna del Passegio," which was successively in the possession of Louis XV, Madame de Pompadour, the Duke of Chaulnes, a British ambassador to France, and a descendant of the last-named who, in 1914, presented it to the Abbey. See also the mosaic by Salvati, representing Christ enthroned. The pillars of the nave are unusually slender—six feet in diameter, and thirty feet high. The choir is mainly of the decorated period. The stained-glass windows, made in Chartres, display both scriptural subjects and portraits of some of the Abbey's early benefactors, notably the Robert Fitz Hamon already referred to, Robert, Earl of Gloucester, Hugh Despencer, William de la Zouch, Richard de Clare, and some of the kinsmen of the last-named. The chapels of the choir, six in number, bear the following names:—St. Margaret, St. Edmund, St. Faith, Trinity, Warwick and Founder's. Among tombs and effigies will be seen those of the Abbot Alan, Thomas à Beckett's biographer, Robert FitzHamon, Hugh Despencer, and the last of the abbots, Wakeman by name. On his tomb stands a recumbent statue which is a gruesome curiosity: a male corpse, shown in an advanced state of decomposition, is being devoured (contrary to biological custom) by snake, worm, frog, mouse and snail! See also the Chantries, the grave of that Duke of Clarence who was drowned in a butt of wine, the Compotos Roll (the list of the Abbey's possessions in 1541) on seventy-four parchment skins, the Abbey Museum, and the door of the Vestry lined on the inner side with armour, beaten out flat, taken after the Battle of Tewkesbury from the bodies of the slain. The site of the battle (which appeared to have extinguished the hope of Lancastrian ascendancy) is about half a mile south of the Abbey—our road back to Cheltenham passes through it. The story goes that wounded and fugitive Lancastrian soldiers found sanctuary in the Abbey and were pursued by Yorkists, who strove to enter, intending to kill, but



THE OLD MILL, TEWKESBURY

who were repelled by the abbot, who not only protected the occupants, but succoured the wounded and bestowed upon the dying the last consolations of the Church. And now—homewards! In half an hour we reach Cheltenham.

The photographs illustrating this Guide, with the exception of that of Tewkesbury Abbey, were taken specially for THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST by Mr. R. Cecil Owen, B.Sc.

Trade Report

The prices given in this section are those obtained by Importers or manufacturers for bulk quantities or original packages. To these prices various charges have to be added, whereby values are in many instances greatly augmented before wholesale dealers receive the goods into stock, after which much expense may be incurred in garbbling, packing, etc. Qualities of chemicals, drugs, essential and fixed oils, and many other commodities vary greatly, and higher prices than those here quoted are charged for selected qualities of natural products even in bulk quantities.

42 Cannon Street, E.C.4, July 19

FEATURES are not very numerous, but a sharp advance in menthol, just as we go to press, caused a good deal of excitement. This was predicted in our report last week and has been anticipated in Mincing Lane for some time back. Many buyers appear to be away on holiday, thus restricting business a little, although apart altogether from this, things are decidedly quiet. Values of agar-agar and insect flowers with annatto seeds for shipment show appreciation, while shellac is firmer. Mercury and senega root are easier, and Spanish ergot (new crop) for shipment is much below the price ruling for old crop. Essential oils are very dull indeed, and many prices are being shaded. Cajuput is firmer, while otto of rose is dearer following news of the distillation. Orange is offered on the spot at a lower figure, and French lavender has gone easier. The demand for pharmaceutical chemicals is very slow, and in consequence sodium salicylate prices are being cut, while phenacetin is a little easier. Industrial chemicals continue very quiet, the only change being a lower quotation for arsenic. Pitch in the coal-tar products group is also lower. Among the fixed oils, fish oils and tallows are firm with bone grease easier; vegetable oils, particularly cotton and groundnut, show an easier tendency, while turpentine closes very unsteady. Palm oils have improved.

Higher	Firmer	Easier	Lower
Annatto seed (c.i.f.) Insect flowers Menthol Rose (otto of)	Cajuput oil Palm oils Shellac	Bone grease Cotton oils Groundnut oil Lavender oil Mercury Phenacetin Senega root	Arsenic Ergot (Sp., c.i.f.) Orange oil Pitch Sodium salicylate Turpentine

A drug auction will be held next Thursday, July 26.

Crude Drugs, etc.

ANNATTO SEED is firm and offers from both Jamaica and Madras are difficult to obtain. It would appear that on account of the very low prices obtained during the past few years, exporters have neglected the collection of the seed, with the result that prices for direct shipment are much higher. Over 40s. per cwt. c.i.f. is now wanted, whilst spot supplies mainly consist of old crop seed of an uncertain age.

ANTIMONY.—The tone is still very dull on a dragging demand for Chinese regulus which is easily obtainable on the spot at £39 10s., ex-warehouse, and terms for shipment are about £36 to £36 10s. c.i.f. English regulus ranges from about £60 down to £58, according to brand.

BALSAMS.—Peru is steady at 5s. 6d. to 6s. per lb. on the spot for genuine. *Tolu* is about 3s. 10d. on the spot, with forward quotations of 3s. 8d. per lb. c.i.f. for July-August shipment. *Copaiba* is quoted at 1s. 9d. per lb. on the spot. *Canada* is given as 5s. 9d. to 6s. per lb. on the spot.

BAYBERRY BARK is about 7d. per lb. on the spot.

CADMIUM.—There has been a further marked expansion in the demand, while a considerable inquiry is coming forward from makers of pigments. There is apparently some difficulty experienced in giving prompt delivery, and prices range from 2s. 4d. up to 2s. 8d. per lb., according to delivery. Supplies appear to be disappearing as soon as they become available.

CAMPBOR (REFINED).—Slabs are quoted at 2s. 4d. on the spot and about 2s. 2d. c.i.f. for prompt shipment. The ½ oz. tablets are unchanged at 2s. 11d. on the spot and 2s. 9½d. c.i.f., although there is a firm undertone.

CANNABIS INDICA is in short supply and a fair business has recently been passing. Good genuine Bombay tops are selling at 30s. per lb., whilst good green African are fetching 3s. per lb.

CASCARA SAGRADA.—The lower offers of new crop have now been withdrawn and £50 per ton in car-load lots is being quoted.

CASCARILLA BARK.—Small quills are given as 4s. 1d. on the spot; siftings, 2s. 1d. spot.

CHAMOMILES.—We understand there is little or no carry over of 1927 crop flowers; there appears to be a fair quantity of 1925 and 1926 crops, which can be had fairly cheaply at between 70s. and 80s. One report mentions that the acreage of the new crop will be smaller than last year. The yield and colour depends upon climatic conditions at time of harvesting and should be fairly good otherwise. The crop in France is later this year and it will be August before supplies are available.

CLOVES are unchanged at 11½d. per lb. on the spot for Zanzibar. August-October shipment is 11½d. c.i.f., and November-January 11½d. Receipts in Zanzibar during June were 5,800 bales, against 5,750 last year, making a total (from July 1927 to June 1928) of 169,000 bales, against 182,550 in the same period the previous year. Landings during the week ending July 7 were 206 bales, deliveries 460 bales, and the stock 9,209 bales, against 12,061 in 1927 and 13,857 in 1926.

COD LIVER OIL.—The market is quiet. The official quotation for non-freezing steam refined quality is nominal at 176s. per barrel, c.i.f. London.

CUBEBS.—Good Java are quoted at £10.

ERGOT.—Russian is unchanged at 2s. 6d. per lb. on the spot. Spanish, new crop, has been bought at 4s. 3d. per lb. c.i.f. for August shipment. The offer has since been withdrawn and exporters are now waiting on the "what offers" principle. The value should, however, be much below last year's figure of 7s. to 7s. 6d. on the spot.

GRINDELIA is about 5s. 3d. on the spot.

GUM ASAFOETIDA.—A new arrival of over 100 packages has just come to hand. It consists of fine pale loose almonds to soft almondy block. More attention has recently been shown in this article, and on account of the meagre supplies available, prices in many cases have been only nominal. Fine pale loose almonds have been fetching £7 15s. to £8—good free almonds, £7 to £7 5s. Almondy block £6 to £6 10s. Blocky sorts, pt. pinky £5 5s. to £5 10s. per cwt.

GUM MYRRH.—Several new lots have recently arrived and the market is distinctly quiet, the demand for the time being has slackened off. Fair Aden sorts, which until a few weeks ago commanded good prices, can now be bought at £9 to £9 10s. and for prompt shipment from the Continent the price could be considerably shaded.

HYDRASTIS is quoted at 17s. on the spot and 16s. 6d. c.i.f.

INSECT FLOWERS are again dearer, and good closed Dalmatian are now quoted at 170s. per cwt. c.i.f.

KAMALA is scarce and it is difficult to get offers of low ash test. The 15 per cent. ash test (rather high) on the spot is worth 2s.

LIME JUICE.—A little more business is passing, but values are about on a par with what was mentioned last week. An offer of about a thousand gallons of new crop, August shipment, at 2s. 9d. c.i.f. does not appear to have found a buyer.

LIQUORICE.—Bold natural is quoted at 20s. per cwt. on the spot; decorticated Syrian at 38s.; Italian decorticated is scarce on the spot at 65s. per cwt., but a good crop (new) is anticipated.

LOBELIA is quoted at 8d. per lb. c.i.f.

LYCOPodium.—Treble sifted on the spot is worth 6s. per kilo.

MENTHOL.—In our last issue we made mention that most likely this would appreciate in value. Advices from Japan report higher values, and with sustained interest both for spot and near at hand, a considerable amount of business has been done in Kobayashi and/or Suzuki. Considerable speculation was indulged in towards the end of the week, and 18s. per lb. was paid. Holders are now asking 19s. per lb. on the spot, while forward positions are very uncertain. May-June shipment is the one which dominates, business having been done and to 18s. and 18s. 6d. c.i.f. The rapid advance seems to point to bear sellers covering, and it is thought that there is more to cover yet.

MERCURY.—The dulness of demand became accentuated with buyers extremely reserved and taking small lots only against actual requirements. Spot parcels were offered at about £21, less the usual discount. The Eastern markets were generally dull, although it is reported that an order has been placed for 50 boxes for China. The tendency at the moment, at any rate, would seem to be downward, while offers were reported from Italy on the basis of £20 7s. 6d. c.i.f. net. U.K. imports for last month were 1,346 bottles, making for the six months a total of 8,986 bottles, against 12,776 bottles for the same period last year. Re-exports for the same period were 2,651 bottles, against only 379 bottles for January-June, 1927.

OPIUM.—The value of exports from India has decreased in May by an estimated Rs. 816,000 against the same month in 1927. For the official year 1927-28 the total value of exports was Rs. 19,908,000, the percentage against the entire merchandise exported being 1.45 per cent.

PEPPER is unchanged and rather quiet. Singapore fair black is quoted at 1s. 5½d. per lb. on the spot, with July shipment at 1s. 2½d. c.i.f. and August-October sellers at 1s. 2d. per lb. c.i.f. Lampong is 1s. 4½d. on the spot and 1s. 2½d. c.i.f. for July shipment. Tellicherry, 1s. 6d. spot and 162s. c.i.f. for August-October shipment. Aleppy is 1s. 5½d. on the spot. White Muntok is 2s. 1½d., with sellers at 1s. 11d. July shipment and 1s. 10½d. for August-October.

PRIMENTO is quiet at 8½d. per lb. on the spot. There are sellers at 70s. c.i.f. for August-October shipment.

RUBBER is unchanged at last week's prices. There is a steady trade passing for spot and near at hand, and manufacturers appear to be covering their requirements for the next few months. The shipments from the East continue very small, and from recent cables it would appear that there is no likelihood of there being any substantial increase for some time. The speculative interest continues very small. Last week the London arrivals totalled 884 tons, whilst deliveries were 1,874 tons, showing a further decrease of 990 tons in the stocks. The London stock now stands at 35,925 tons, against 63,551 tons at the corresponding period last year. Quotations (Wednesday, 5 p.m.): No. 1 standard ribbed smoked sheet, spot and July, 9½d.; August-September, 9½d.; October-December, 9½d.; January-March, 9½d. per lb.

SEEDS.—**ANISE.**—Spanish, 50s., Levant, 34s., Russian, 28s. **CANARY.**—Market quiet but firm, Mazagan 16s. spot, and 16s. is quoted for July-August shipment; Saffi is 15s. 6d. spot. **CUMIN.**—Maltese, 54s. spot, Morocco, 45s. spot and 44s. c.i.f. **CORIANDER.**—Morocco is 25s. spot, and July-August offered at 18s. 6d., market firm. Russian is 33s. spot. **PENUGREEK.**—Morocco 16s. to 16s. 9d. spot, and new crop is now offered at 13s. 6d. for July-August shipment. **HEMP.**—Manchurian, the spot price is 19s. **LINSEED.**—Mazagan is 21s. spot, and new crop quoted at 18s. c.i.f. prompt shipment. **MUSTARD.**—English is 27s.

SENEGA.—Deliveries of the new crop are expected to be made next week, when values should be in the region of 5s. per lb. ex. wharf. Lower prices are mentioned for August-September shipment, but this means October delivery. We understand there is little or no carry over of the old crop. Mail advices just to hand speak of to-day's continuous rain and then the weather cleared and gathering was in full swing.

SHELLAC.—The value of the exports from India during May are estimated at Rs. 2,227,101 in excess of the 1927 figure. The total exports during the 1927-28 year were Rs. 69,112,746, equivalent to 5.02 per cent. of the total value of exports. TN on the spot closes rather quieter at 237s. 6d. Fine orange is well maintained at 255s. to 330s., puro button 255s. and AC cakey 240s. For August delivery TN is quoted at 227s. 6d. value.

Essential Oils

THERE is no sign of improvement in the demand and orange, in spite of the favourable weather, is easier in some directions. A number of oils are being shaded below quoted rates in order to obtain business. Cajuput is firmer and otto of rose dearer on definite news regarding the crop and yield.

The following are the quantities and values of natural essential oils (other than turpentine) imported into and re-exported from Great Britain during June 1928, compared with the same months in 1926 and in 1927, also for the six months ending June in the respective years:—

	1926	1927	1928
June imports (other than turpentine)	372,293	256,875	410,918
value	£103,973	£78,560	£103,033
Jan.-June imports	2,413,900	1,811,255	2,109,989
value	£781,051	£555,532	£592,103
June re-exports	69,415	67,072	87,549
value	£31,346	£24,544	£33,083
Jan.-June	432,612	408,268	431,078
value	£175,400	£173,160	£156,841

ANISE (STAR).—"Red Ship" is unchanged at 2s. 4d. per lb. on the spot with no interest forward.

BERGAMOT is on the easy side at 22s. 6d. to 23s. per lb. c.i.f., and 22s. 9d. to 23s. 6d. on the spot for 37-38 l.a.

CAJUPUT is slightly firmer at 2s. 7d. to 2s. 9d. per lb. in original bottles, on the spot, as to seller.

CAMPOR shows no change, quotations being 50s. per cwt. on the spot for white and 65s. for brown.

CASSIA is unchanged at 6s. 9d. per lb. on the spot and 5s. 6d. per lb. c.i.f. for guaranteed 80 to 85 per cent. c.a.

CEDARLEAF is on the easy side at 6s. per lb. on the spot and 5s. 3d. c.i.f.

CEDARWOOD is quoted at 1s. 2d. to 1s. 3d. per lb. on the spot in drums.

CITRONELLA.—Ceylon is easy on the spot at 1s. 10d. to 1s. 11d. with a shipment price of 1s. 7d. c.i.f. Java is unchanged at 1s. 10d. c.i.f., and 2s. on the spot.

CLOVE continues firm at 7s. per lb. for English distilled.

GERANIUM.—Bourbon is slightly easier at 18s. 6d. per lb. on the spot. Algerian is unchanged at 15s. per lb. spot.

LAVENDER.—French is slightly easier at 14s. 6d. to 15s. per lb. on the spot for 38-40 per cent.

LEMON is variously quoted, both on the spot and for shipment. The value forward seems to be about 12s. to 12s. 6d. per lb. c.i.f., while on the spot 12s. 6d. has been paid for a good brand.

ORANGE.—Sicilian sweet is much easier on the spot at 26s. per lb. This is probably due to some holders becoming nervous owing to the advance of the season without much business being done. For shipment 28s. to 28s. 6d. per lb. c.i.f. is still asked by exporters. West Indian is held at 27s. per lb., but some could probably be had at less, although the position is strong.

PATCHOULI.—Genuine Singapore is quoted at 24s. per lb. in original bottles.

PEPPERMINT.—Japanese dementholised is very steady, spot price for Kobayashi/Suzuki being 6s. 7½d. to 6s. 9d., and outside brands probably 1½d. lb. less. No forward business is reported, but Japanese cables give the price for January/March shipments as 6s. 3d. c.i.f. American natural tin oil is merely nominal at 13s. to 13s. 6d. on the spot, with offers of old crop at 13s. per lb. c.i.f. for prompt shipment.

PETITGRAIN.—Paraguay is quoted at fully 7s. per lb. c.i.f.

ROSE (OTTO OF).—Distillation has now been completed in Bulgaria and a serious shortage, in the crop, of at least 30 per cent. is reported. The yield has also been very poor, owing to the detrimental effect of the intense heat which prevailed towards the end of the distilling and caused considerable loss by evaporation. The estimated yield was .00025 per cent., and the entire production is given as just over 1,000 kilos. The average price paid for flowers was 15 levas per kilo., so that prices are, and will be, higher.

ROSEWOOD (BOIS DE ROSE).—Cayenne is slightly easier at 9s. 3d. on the spot, with Brazilian well maintained at 7s. 6d. per lb.

SASSAFRAS is unchanged at 3s. 4d. to 3s. 6d. per lb. c.i.f., with the spot value shaded below 4s. for natural American.

SPEARMINT is unchanged at 19s. per lb. c.i.f., and 19s. 6d. per lb. on the spot.

SPIKE.—Spanish is probably at the lowest possible level at 3s. to 3s. 2d. per lb. on the spot as to quantity.

WORMSEED (CHENOPODIUM) is slightly easier for shipment at 11s. 6d. to 11s. 9d. per lb. c.i.f. Spot is unchanged at 12s. 6d. to 12s. 9d. per lb.

The following arrivals have taken place from the countries indicated during the period July 11 to July 17 (inclusive): Apricot (Fr.), 10cs.; bay (B.W.I.), 5 cs.; cassia (Ch.), 25 cs.; citronella (Jv.), 11 dm.; (Guat.), 1 dm.; eucalyptus (Aust.), 3 cs.; geranium (Fr.), 1 dm.; lavender (Sp.) 12 dm.; (Fr.) 2 dm.; lemon (It.) 80 cs.; (U.S.) 2 dm.; lime (U.S.) 10 cs.; (B.W.I.) 1 cs.; orange (B.W.I.), 2 cs.; patchouli (Strs.), 5 cs.; peppermint (Ger.) 53 cs.; (Jp.) 20 cs.; (U.S.) 3 dm.; rosemary (Sp.), 1 cs.; vetivert (Fr.), 2 dm.; undescribed (Fr.) 18 cs.; (Sp.) 1 cs.

Pharmaceutical Chemicals, etc.

THE amount of business moving remains rather poor. Prices quoted show little or no important change, but, in many cases, they are being discounted to effect sales. Sodium salicylate is being cut.

ACETANILIDE is unchanged with business slow and small; quantities from 1s. 5d. per lb.; cwt. lots and less, 1s. 5½d. to 1s. 6d. for B.P. crystals and powder.

AMIDOPYRIN continues to be offered on spot at about 7s. 9d. to 8s. per lb.; business very quiet.

ASPIRIN.—Prices are now well-established at 2s. 6d. to 2s. 7d. per lb., as to quantity, for first-hand home makes; a few second-hand lots on spot at a shade less.

BARBITONE.—Spot offers at about 5s. 8d. to 5s. 9d. per lb.

BENZALDEHYDE is quoted at 1s. 11d. per lb. in carboys; small parcels, 2s. 1d. per lb.

BENZOIC ACID (B.P.).—Business is limited: quantities, ex works, 2s. per lb.; small parcels, 2s. 1d. to 2s. 2d. per lb., ex store.

BENZONAPHTHOL is quoted at 2s. 10d. per lb. for five-kilo. parcels; market slack.

BISMUTH SALTS.—Prices for the smaller quantities are 6d. per lb. for 4- to 7-lb. lots and 1s. per lb. for quantities under 4 lb., in excess of the bulk quotations given last week.

BROMIDES.—These markets are unchanged on quotation, with business very limited: dealers quote ammonium 1s. 11d.; potassium, B.P., crystals, 1s. 7½d.; granular,

1s. 7d.; sodium, B.P., 1s. 10½d. per lb., for quantities, in cases, ex store. British makers' list prices are as follows: ammonium, 1s. 11d. to 2s.; potassium, B.P., from 1s. 7½d. to 1s. 8½d.; sodium, B.P., 1s. 10d. to 1s. 11d. per lb.

CALCIUM LACTATE is in no great demand: quantities from 1s. 1½d. per lb.; small spot parcels, from 1s. 2d. per lb.

CHLORAL HYDRATE (duty paid crystals) is well maintained at 3s. 2d. per lb., in cwt. lots and up to 3s. 3d. for small parcels.

CITRIC ACID (B.P. CRYSTALS).—The recent spell of hot weather has not brought any appreciable improvement in demand, consumers appear to be using up old stocks: spot, foreign material, about 1s. 10d. to 1s. 10½d. per lb., less 5 per cent., for quantities.

CREOSOTE (B.P.) is unchanged, with the spot offer at about 1s. 8d. per lb., for fair quantities.

CREOSOTE CARBONATE is moving now and again, with the market steady at 5s. 10d. to 6s. per lb.

GUAIACOL CARBONATE is unchanged: spot, from 4s. 6d. to 4s. 8d. per lb.

HEXAMINE.—A fair business continues for this article, but competition is very keen and there is little in it for anyone: small crystals, 1s. 11d.; free running crystals, from 1s. 11½d. per lb., for quantities.

HYDROQUINONE is in fair demand: prices are controlled at 3s. 7½d. per lb. for half-ton lots, up to 4s. 6d. for 7-lb. parcels.

LACTIC ACID (B.P.) continues at 1s. 11d. to 2s. per lb., spot.

METHYL SALICYLATE (B.P.).—Business seems to be limited and the quoted prices are being shaded for anything big: quoted from 1s. 4½d. to 1s. 6d. per lb.

METHYL SULPHONOL is dull: dealers offer on spot from 8s. 9d. per lb.

PARAFORMALDEHYDE continues to be offered in quantities in kegs from 1s. 8d. per lb.; small parcels, 1s. 8½d. to 1s. 9d. Market quiet.

PARALDEHYDE in quantities in carboys is available from 1s. 1d.; small lots, in bottles, 1s. 3d. per lb.

PHENACETIN.—Competition is keen for a limited demand: quoted prices are being shaded in some quarters; quoted from 2s. 4d. to 2s. 6d. per lb.

PHENAZONE has been done down to 3s. 9½d. per lb. for important business; lots of a few cwt. from 3s. 10d. to 4s. per lb. for small parcels.

PHENOLPHTHALEIN is steady at the controlled prices of 5s. 11d. to 6s. 1½d. per lb., as to quantity; business is limited.

POTASSIUM PERMANGANATE (B.P.) is very steady as quoted on spot at 5½d. per lb., in drums, ex store; business slow and small.

RESORCIN has been done at under the quoted price of 3s. per lb. for fair quantities; business rather quiet.

SALICYLIC ACID (B.P.).—This market is being maintained in most quarters as quoted at 1s. 3d. to 1s. 6d. per lb., as to quantity.

SALOL is unchanged at controlled prices: one cwt., 2s. 4½d. per lb.; half cwt., 2s. 5d.; small parcels, 2s. 6d. per lb., slightly less for two or three cwt.

SODIUM BENZOATE (B.P.) has met with a fair demand at full rates: quantities of foreign powder from 1s. 7½d. per lb., in two-cwt. barrels; small parcels, from 1s. 8d.

SODIUM DIETHYLBARBITURATE remains at 7s. 10d. to 8s. per lb., spot.

SODIUM SALICYLATE (B.P.).—For the rather limited business moving lately there appears to have been some price cutting, the quoted rates being discounted to a fair extent when business of importance was on hand; quoted on spot, crystals, 1s. 8d.; powder, 1s. 7d. per lb., for quantities, in cases.

SULPHONAL is quoted on spot from 6s. 6d. to 6s. 9d. per lb. TANNIC ACID.—B.P. leviss in quantities in kegs ranges from 3s.; small parcels, 3s. 3d. per lb.; business moderate.

TARTARIC ACID (B.P. CRYSTALS).—Business has been a little better this week, and prices are being held at about 1s. 4d. to 1s. 4½d. per lb., less 5 per cent., for foreign material.

TERPIN HYDRATE is very quiet: quantities from 1s. 5d. per lb.

THYMOL remains in poor request; cwt. lots of synthetic fine white from 9s. 6d. per lb., ex store.

VANILLIN is firm, although in no great demand: 100 per cent. from cloves, in cwt. lots, about 15s. 6d. and upwards per lb.

Industrial Chemicals, etc.

London, July 18.

BUSINESS generally has been very quiet this week, and as a result there has been keen competition to book orders. Quoted prices are keeping up fairly well, the only alteration to note being a slight decline in arsenic.

ACETIC ACID is steady, with a moderate volume of business moving: 80 per cent. technical, £36 15s.; 80 per cent. pure, £37 per ton, in barrels; glacial, pharmaceutical, 99 to 100 per cent., £66, in glass demijohns; glacial, in barrels, £56 per ton, ex store.

ACETONE is unchanged on a very inactive market: B.G.S., £64 to £67 per ton, in drums, ex store.

ALUM remains rather quiet, with lump, in casks, at about £8 7s. 6d. per ton, ex store; slightly cheaper for quantities to arrive.

AMMONIA (ANHYDROUS) has met with the usual spot demand for small quantities, with prices from 9d. to 11d. per lb., in loaned cylinders, carriage paid; slightly cheaper for big contracts.

AMMONIUM CHLORIDE is very quiet: dealers offer grey galvanising at £21 10s. per ton, in casks, ex store; contracts slightly cheaper.

ARSENIC.—This market has been very slack and the price is now down to about £16 15s. per ton, f.o.r. mines, for Cornish white powdered.

BARIUM CHLORIDE is well held at last week's advanced figure—£9 per ton for 98 to 100 per cent. prime white crystals, in casks, ex store; forward, from £7 15s. 6d., f.o.b. Continental port.

BLEACHING POWDER is on a competitive market, with 35 to 37 per cent. available chlorine at £2 15s. 6d. to £7 per ton, carriage paid.

BORAX PRODUCTS.—These items continue unsettled, with list prices nominal.

COPPER SULPHATE.—There is not much doing, as is usual at this time of year, but prices are well maintained and under the control of the British Makers' Association. F.o.b. terms vary from £25 15s. to £26, and for home use the price ranges upward of £26 delivered.

CREAM OF TARTAR.—A little more business moving: 99 to 100 per cent. foreign material on spot, 96s. to 97s. 6d. per cwt., less 2½ per cent.

FORMALDEHYDE remains rather slack, but prices are unchanged for small spot lots at £37 per ton for 40 per cent. by volume; slightly cheaper forward.

FORMIC ACID is steady, but business is dragging: 85 per cent., in carboys, £46 5s. to £46 12s. 6d. per ton, ex store.

ISOPROPYL ALCOHOL is being quoted at very keen rates for large quantities: reliable material from 10s. to 10s. 6d. per gallon, in drums, carriage paid.

MAGNESIUM.—There is a good demand at current prices, ranging from 4s. to 4s. 3d. for small ingots and sticks as quoted by home makers, and their terms for powder range from 5s. 6d. to 6s. 6d. per lb.

OXALIC ACID remains quiet as quoted at £29 15s. to £30 per ton, ex wharf.

PLATINUM.—The market has been dull, and although the quotation of the leading refiners was maintained at £17 per ounce, spot parcels are easily obtainable from elsewhere at £15 10s.

POTASH CAUSTIC.—Convention prices are unchanged; business very slow: spot, less than one ton, £36 15s.; one to five tons, £33 5s.; five to fifteen tons, £32 15s. per ton, for 88 to 92 per cent. solid, in drums, ex store; 30s. per ton less c.i.f. in all cases.

POTASSIUM CHLORATE is dull: forward in quantities at 3d. per lb., ex wharf; small spot lots, 3½d. to 3¾d. per lb.

POTASSIUM PERMANGANATE is seldom called for: commercial quality, in two-cwt. drums, 5½d. per lb., ex store.

POTASSIUM PRUSSATE is not in much request: yellow, £63 10s. to £65 10s. per ton, in casks, ex store; small parcels, 7d. to 7½d. per lb.

SAL AMMONIAC has been very quiet for some time: dog-tooth crystals, £29; medium, £28; fine white crystals, £13 10s. per ton, in casks, ex store.

SODIUM ACETATE is quoted from £20 7s. 6d. per ton, in casks, ex store; business slow.

SODIUM CHLORATE is offered in quantities to come forward from 2½d. to 2¾d. per lb.: small spot parcels, 3d. to 3½d. per lb., ex store.

SODIUM HYPOSULPHITE is unchanged with a moderate business passing: dealers quote pea crystals in one-cwt. kegs at £15 to £15 2s. 6d. and commercial at £9 10s. per ton, in casks, ex store. British makers' price for pea crystals to home consumers on contract, £15 per ton, carriage paid to buyer's station.

SODIUM PRUSSATE.—Business is slow: spot, 5d. to 5½d. per lb., in casks, ex store.

SODIUM SULPHIDE is offered by dealers for quantities to come forward: 60 to 62 per cent. solid, £9 5s.; broken, £10 5s. per ton, in drums, ex wharf.

SULPHUR.—Steadiness in this article is well maintained and quotations for American crude stand at £5 12s. 6d. to £5 17s. 6d., while Sicilian flowers are quoted at £12 7s. 6d., refined ground £11, and roll £9 15s., all c.i.f. to arrive.

COAL-TAR PRODUCTS, ETC.—The only change of importance to record is a further drop in the price of pitch as quoted for next season. Other products are unchanged, with business generally quiet. **ANILINE OIL** is unchanged as quoted at 8d. per lb., packages extra, carriage paid. **ANILINE SALT** is rather quiet: 8d. per lb., packages extra, carriage paid. **BETANAPHTHOL** is maintained with fair business moving: quantities from 10d. per lb., carriage paid. **CARBOLIC ACID CRYSTALS** remain rather quiet: export in minimum five-ton lots, 6½d. per lb., f.o.b. in drums with over-casks; crude 60's, 2s. 2d. per gallon, naked at works. **CREOSOTE OIL** is steady with only a limited call: ex works, 7½d.; f.o.b., 8½d. per gallon, in bulk quantities. **CRESYLIC ACID** is well held, although business is not active: pale 97 to 99 per cent., American specification, 2s. 8d. per gallon, f.o.b., drums extra; darker grades at cheaper prices. **NAPHTHALENE** remains dull: imported flakes and balls quoted at about £16 7s. 6d. per ton, in cases, ex wharf; home makes, flakes, £14 per ton, in quantities. **METHYL ALCOHOL** has been rather slow: spot in small lots, about £45 per ton, in drums, ex store; much cheaper prices for quantities to come forward. **PYRIDINE** is lifeless: nominal at about 5s. 6d. per gallon, f.o.b. **TOLUOL** is in some demand: commercial 90's, from 1s. 7d.; pure, about 1s. 10d. per gallon at works. **XYLOL** remains slack: pure, about 1s. 9d.; commercial, about 1s. 6d. to 1s. 7d. per gallon at works. **PITCH**.—A further cut in the price for next season is recorded, with the market quotation now down to 56s. per ton, f.o.b. East Coast.

Fixed Oils, etc.

ANIMAL AND FISH OILS, TALLOW.—**BONE GREASE**.—A further slight fall in prices is recorded: pale water, 35s. 6d.; brown water, 33s.; benzine, 32s. 3d. spot. **NEAT'S-FOOT OIL** is quoted for shipment from 4s. 10½d. per gallon, c.i.f. **LARD OILS**.—Quoted prices are unchanged; market dull: American E.W.S., 1 per cent., 78s.; English, under 5 per cent., 62s.; other grades, 60s. to 80s. per cwt.; pale horse oil, 35s. 9d. per cwt., London. **FISH OILS**.—This market continues firm at full rates: filtered pale whale, about 37s.; brown whale, about 29s. 6d.; dark whale, about 27s. 6d.; coast cod, about 34s. 9d. spot; Japanese, in drums, 27s. 3d. c.i.f. **TALLOW (AUSTRALIAN)**.—This market is firm but in no way active; prices for the various kinds show some movement on the week: on spot, fine mutton, 43s.; sweet beef, 42s. 6d.; good mixed, 41s. 9d.; inferiors, 37s. 9d.; South American: shipment prices for first beefs are firm at 41s. c.i.f. **OLEO OIL**.—North American extra is quoted for shipment at 66s. c.i.f. **OLEO STEARINE**.—South American No. 1 is quoted from 45s. c.i.f. **PREMIER JUS**.—These markets are firm but rather quiet: South American extra beef, 43s. 9d.; Australian mutton, not quoted; South American mutton, 44s. 3d. c.i.f.

LUBRICATING, MINERAL AND BURNING OILS, ETC.—**BENZOL**.—The market continues steady and fairly active: crude 65's, 11½d.; standard motor, 1s. 4d.; pure, 1s. 9d. to 1s. 9½d. per gallon, ex works, in tank wagons. **FUEL OIL**.—The market is steady as quoted: 950 gravity, £3 10s.; 890 gravity, £4 2s. 6d. per ton, ex tank; slightly cheaper forward. **PARAFFIN WAX AND SCALE**.—Wax is firm as quoted from 2½d. to 4½d. per lb., according to melting point, in bags. Scale is offered for shipment from £22 per ton, c.i.f. U.K. port. **PARAFFIN OILS**.—These markets continue unchanged: American standard white, 10½d.; water-white, 11½d. per gallon, barrels free, ex wharf; Roumanian kerosene, water-white, 4½d. per gallon, ex tank. **WHITE OILS**.—Prices are unchanged: market quiet: special No. 1, £23 15s.; No. 2, £23 2s. 6d.; No. 3 half-white, £20 10s.; No. 4 half-white, £19 10s. per ton, drums and barrels free, ex wharf. **SOLVENT NAPHTHAS**.—Market continues easier, with business rather quiet: 90 to 160, 1s. 1½d.; heavy 90 to 190, 11½d. per gallon, naked at works. **PETROLEUM JELLIES**.—Market is unchanged and rather slow: white to snow-white, £39 to £48 10s.; amber and yellow, £18 10s. to £22; dark stiff green, £11 17s. 6d. per ton, barrels free, ex wharf. **LUBRICATING OILS**.—The shipment market continues firm: spot prices are unchanged: spot, pales, £9 10s. to £22; reds, £11 to £21 10s.; dark cylinders, £11 15s. to £23; filtered cylinders, £18 to £27 10s. per ton, less 2½ per cent., ex wharf; slightly less for tank lots. **SOLUBLE OIL AND CUTTING COMPOUNDS**, £20 to £23 per ton, net. No. 1 **RUSSIAN OIL** is offered on spot at £14 per ton, less 2½ per cent., barrels free, ex wharf.

VEGETABLE OILS.—**ACID OILS**.—Business is slow with quotations unchanged: coconut/palm kernel, 38s. 9d.; groundnut, 31s. 6d.; soya, 27s. 9d. spot. **CASTOR**.—Market remains quiet: pharmaceutical, 51s.; first pressings, 46s.; second pressings, 43s. 6d. spot. **COCONUT**.—Market remains slow: deodorised, spot, 47s. 6d.; Ceylon, c.i.f., 40s.; Cochín, c.i.f., 54s. **COTTON**.—Business has been slow and prices for all grades are easier: deodorised, 41s. 6d.; common edible, 39s. 6d.; soap-making, 37s.; crude, 36s. spot. **GROUNDNUT**.—Quiet and slightly easier: deodorised, 47s. spot; crude

Oriental, c.i.f. 41s. 6d. **PALM KERNEL**.—Very quiet: deodorised, about 44s.; crude, 40s. 6d. spot. **PALM**.—Prices show some recovery on the week and the market is now fairly steady: Lagos, 34s. 6d.; softs, 34s. 3d.; mediums, 35s. 1½d.; hards, 36s. 3d.; bleached, 37s. 6d. spot. **RAPE**.—Quiet, with quoted prices unchanged: refined, 45s. 6d.; crude, 43s. 6d. spot. **SOYA**.—Market remains dull: deodorised, in barrels, 40s.; crude, 36s. spot. **LINSEED (raw, naked)**.—Prices show a slight recovery on the week but the market is quiet: on spot, 30s.; July, 28s. 9d.; August, 28s. 10½d.; September-December, 29s.; January-April, 30s. 4½d.; boiled oil, on spot, 33s. 9d. Hull, on spot, 29s.; July, 29s.; August, 29s. 1½d.; September-December, 29s. 3d. **TURPENTINE**.—Prices have shown a tendency to sag under a more restricted amount of business, while American cable advices were somewhat easier. Deliveries last week were 2,044 barrels, making an aggregate since January 1 of 59,124 barrels, against 73,774 barrels in the same period last year. Stocks were returned as 20,977 barrels, against 24,191 barrels the same date last year. Including the landings, the London visible supply amounts to 27,627 barrels, against 29,081 barrels. The spot value is now 44s. per cwt. Forward quotations are slightly above this: August, 44s. 6d.; September-December, 45s. per cwt. **RESIN**.—Business having slackened off, prices have shown a drooping tendency, although there has been no real pressure to sell. Receipts in America were reported more liberal and additions were made to the stocks. C.i.f. terms for shipment from America were as follows: B/D 19s. 4½d. to 19s. 6d., E 19s. 10½d., F to I 20s., K.M. 20s. 1½d., W.G. 21s. 9d., and W.W. 23s. 10½d. Terms ex wharf stand at 9d. per cwt. above these figures. **WOOD**.—Hankow, on spot, in barrels, is quoted at 76s.; market dull.

Java Cinchona and Coca Exports

The following table shows the exports of cinchona and coca from Java during the period January to March 1928, compared with those of the corresponding period of 1927 (amounts in kilos.):—

	Cinchona		Coca	
	Jan.-Mar. 1927	Jan.-Mar. 1928	Jan.-Mar. 1927	Jan.-Mar. 1928
	kilos.	kilos.	kilos.	kilos.
Great Britain ..	232,395	—	—	—
British India ..	—	462	—	—
Germany ..	—	—	12,135	9,380
Japan ..	136,823	9,356	99,623	—
Netherlands ..	818,952	1,047,436	250,123	71,422
Port Timor ..	—	—	—	—
Total ..	1,188,170	1,057,279	361,881	80,802

Exports of quinine from Java during the first three months of 1928 were 5,184 kilos., against 4,089 kilos. during the same period of 1927.

Bulgarian Rose Oil Exports

ACCORDING to the returns published by the General-Direction of Statistics, Sofia, exports of rose oil from Bulgaria during the month of January 1928 amounted to 117 kilos., valued at 8,923,025 levas (January 1927, 69 kilos., valued at 5,274,227 levas), consigned to the following countries: Germany, twelve kilos.; Italy, two kilos.; United States, 45 kilos.; France, 58 kilos.

Tartaric Acid Tariff in U.S.

PRELIMINARY statements have been issued by the United States Tariff Commission regarding its investigation of the costs of producing cream of tartar and tartaric acid. A hearing on the two commodities was to be held on June 14. Both investigations were asked for by the Royal Baking Powder Company, April 6, 1925. There are four producers of both products in the United States, and production costs were obtained from these plants. The weighted average domestic cost of producing cream of tartar was found to be \$0.2021 per lb. in 1924 and \$0.2039 in 1925. France was found to be the principal competing country for cream of tartar. The commission was unable to secure French costs, but used invoice prices, which in 1925 averaged 13.801 cents per lb., c.i.f. New York. The present duty on cream of tartar is 5 cents per lb., and the maximum increase which the President could order as a result of this investigation is 50 per cent. Germany and Italy were found to be the principal competing countries for tartaric acid, and production costs were obtained from three plants in Germany and one in Italy. The weighted average domestic cost of producing tartaric acid in 1925 was found to be \$0.2556. The weighted average cost of production in Germany and Italy was found to be \$0.1981 during 1925 and part of 1926, with costs of the Italian plant 76.69 per cent. of the German costs. The present duty on tartaric acid is 6 cents per lb.



Letters for this section should be written on one side of the paper only. Correspondents may adopt an assumed name for purposes of publication, but must in all cases furnish their real name and address to the Editor.

Testing for Aldehyde in Ether—a Warning

SIR,—In "The Lancet" of April 28, 1928 (p. 856), E. B. Robinson described two simple tests for the presence of impurities in ether, one for the detection of aldehyde by the use of an alkaline ammoniacal solution of silver nitrate, the other for the detection of peroxide. With regard to the second of these tests, no comment need be made; but that the first test is not without its dangers is pointed out in an article in "The British Medical Journal" of July 7, 1928 (p. 8), which records the explosion of the reaction mixture when poured away a day or so after the test had been carried out. Since it is possible that pharmacists and others on whom may fall the duty of testing ether for anæsthetic purposes do not always see the publications appearing in the medical journals, and as we, from our own experience, can confirm the fact that an explosive compound is produced on allowing the reaction mixture obtained in carrying out the test to stand for a day or so, we think it desirable to call attention to the dangers of allowing this mixture to stand for any length of time. The explosion which occurs, even in the presence of water, may be sufficiently violent to shatter the tube containing the mixture, and might well be attended with unfortunate results to the chemist or his assistant. The explosive character of the mixture is probably due to the gradual formation of silver nitride. If the mixture is poured away immediately on completion of the test, no accident is likely to occur.—Yours faithfully,

MAY & BAKER, LTD.

London, S.W.11.

Insurance Dispensing

SIR,—Your correspondent, "Panel Chemist," wonders "what are the conditions most likely to lead to inaccuracy in dispensing." The following observations gleaned as a member of a Pharmaceutical Service Subcommittee may be useful to my fellow pharmacists. Shortage in glycerin and syrups is invariably due to insufficient draining. These preparations should be thinned down with water before being poured into the bottle. When weighing certain powders, such as bism. carb., mag. carb., sodii bic., etc., the usual procedure is to transfer from the scale pan to a piece of paper, and then shoot the powder from the paper to the bottle. Some powder is always left both on the scale pan and the paper, particularly if a paper with a roughish surface is used, and more powder is generally deposited on the lip and shoulder of the bottle. Instead of carefully transferring this to the bottle, a careless dispenser will brush or blow it away. Solutions of excessive strength cause a lot of trouble due to contents crystallising or depositing, and cases are not unknown in which 437.5 gr. has been used when 480 gr. was necessary. Extreme care should be used when ammon. carb. is called for. The trouble with this drug is too well known to require mention. During the last five years there has been a very great improvement in the standard of dispensing, and it may be taken for granted that "rule-of-thumb" methods no longer prevail.

Yours faithfully,

SERVICE-SUB. (16/7).

The Past Year's Insurance Accounts

SIR,—I do not claim to be an expert on the figures of National Health Insurance dispensing finance—and I am afraid that there are not many experts on this side of the question among panel chemists, or we should not be in our present position. But there are certain things which occur to me. The frequency of prescription per head has increased at a greater rate than the contributions. Further, all goods supplied were paid for at cost price, so that if the payments were analysed from a costing point of view the goods supplied

would show a loss—so much capital locked up without interest, so many goods turned over without profit, so much wastage and depreciation. I think the meanest argument I ever heard in answer to this point was that chemists did not always pay tariff prices for their drugs. Possibly not, but if you are going to penalise a man for using foresight or business capability or for purchasing in quantity, you do away at once with all speculative business, not forgetting that sometimes we happen to buy the wrong way round and the tariff prices go down. There is left then the question of fees; the more money paid for goods in full the less for fees. When the commercial tariff was introduced we were told that as professional men we should not look for a profit on the drugs but take a fee for our services; now the fee becomes dependent on the price of the drugs, and the bigger our turnover the smaller the fee available. There must be some number of scripts which, if dispensed annually at an average cost, would just balance the cost of drugs and fees with the limitation put on the drug fund; if some expert would tell us what it is, perhaps we could get his respective share allotted to each practitioner beyond which he would not be allowed to go.

Faithfully yours,

NON EXPERTO (2/7).

SIR,—The statistics given under Lancashire (S.-W.) for Insurance dispensing in that area (*C. & D.*, June 30, p. 870) show that while the number of insured persons has only increased by about one-third in the ten years 1917-27, the total number of prescriptions has more than doubled, and the average cost per person is nearly two and a half times as much. The whole thing seems to turn on the frequency, which advanced from 2.57 to 4.51, and there can be little doubt that it is this increased frequency which is causing such undue calls on the drug fund. Is there any means of finding out the cause of this increase in frequency? Whatever it may be, I am convinced that if we could get at the root of this we should be on the right road to solving the problem of making the drug fund pay its way.

Faithfully yours,

FREQUENCY (9/7).

SIR,—The correspondent who stated that he had received 3s. 11d. in settlement of his Insurance account amounting to £19 odd may have put it rather bluntly, but I do not see why it should be considered that his statement is not quite fair. Really it seems to me that he stated exactly what happened; for the first seven months of the year he did work and supplied goods for which he was paid in full, at the tariff rates, and for the last five months he carried on in the same way, but for nearly twenty pounds' worth of work and goods he only received the sum of 3s. 11d. Of course, it sounds much better, or rather it makes the loss read smaller, to spread it over the whole year and to compare it to a reduction in the dispensing fee (which, by the way, even the R.P.U. said could not be entertained); and, to turn it into percentage figures, 6½ per cent. does not look much on paper; but if the first seven months had been a completed period by themselves, the position for the remainder of the year would have been exactly as the writer of the letter stated. And it must not be forgotten that for the first three months, when the real loss was incurred, we were under the impression that we were working under the old contract; it was only afterwards that we discovered that they were to be included in the new one. There is one thing, at any rate, that your correspondent can congratulate himself on, namely, that his claim only comes to £19.

Faithfully yours,

FAIRNESS (25/6).

Poisons in the Home

SIR,—I see very little advance in the general knowledge of drugs and poisons by the lay Press during the past half-century. In my youthful days we were near the end of the photographic "wet plate" era, and a goodly number of the old practitioners must have held small stocks of cyanide, most of which, no doubt, was very properly thrown out by the owners when the old collodion fixing bath was discontinued. In one case, at

least, however, the solution was made up in a plain glass tumbler, and left about in the casual manner of some amateurs; later, it was sipped by a child with fatal results. By pharmacists who know all there is to know about poisons, and, perhaps, the habits and ways of customers, the vacuous comments, *inter alia*, of coroners and jurymen are received with derision. One is bound to remember cases similar to the above in certain aspects, to wit, those of fathers and mothers who leave poisonous pills and tablets lying about within easy reach of the children, to be followed by the customary inquest. These are, by the way, the only people who emerge from the inquiry without a stain—more likely with a vote of condolence. There is no hint of censure on the doctor who prescribed the articles; but the chemist who supplied them is sure to receive a backwash of reprobation. Nowadays, with modern journalism of a certain type perpetually straining at the leash, a good many people must live in considerable danger. Farmhouses must be especially dangerous places with their sheep dip, wheat dressing, lotions for scab and tick, chlorodyne, tincture of opium, iodine and so forth. Readers of Mr. Galsworthy's "Forsyte Saga" may remember that when Mr. Soames Forsyte called on one of his old relations, an ancient man in the care of a couple of old servants, he found the old man in his bath playing with the sponge and gabbling after the manner of infants. But people confined to bed and under the supervision of doctor and nurse are often not nearly so helpless as they are supposed to be. A few years ago I was said to be seriously ill, and was not allowed to make a move out of bed. Now, possibly from frequent short sleeps in the day, I found my nights rather disturbed; and remembering a small bottle of $\frac{1}{4}$ -gr. morphine tablets in a private medicine chest in my workroom overhead, I took advantage of a quiet time to slip on my dressing-gown and slippers and to fetch them. Henceforward one of the tablets with the last dose of medicine gave me just the extra hour or two of sleep I wanted, and no one was the wiser. By this time these were finished (and the number was not large) I was myself again; but I have thought since that, supposing I had taken something much stronger my people might have been placed in a position embarrassing at the least. The contents of the private medicine chest mentioned have been overhauled, and certain items discarded; for though I care little about myself I should hate to be the means of trouble to my family. No one but a lunatic would welcome an incursion of detectives. The following incident I know to be true. An old lady ill, doctor and nurse attending; supposed to be very helpless; one afternoon it happened that the nurse was out on a constitutional, patient quiet and apparently sleeping; the daughter downstairs went into the garden and did not hear a knock at the door. The old lady did, however; got out of bed and went down to open the door herself—to find the doctor, come unexpectedly. Finally, governments appear to be firmly fixed in their idea of placing the blame for all accidents, as far as possible, on the seller. Once sold and in the hands of the purchaser, anything may happen, and is allowed to happen.—Yours, etc.,

P. J. N. (13/6).

References

SIR,—For the betterment of pharmacy, more thought might be given in the giving of references with employees. I will cite my personal experience with one assistant. His reference to me from his last employer was excellent to every detail; and as everything was in his favour I engaged him. All went well at first, as it generally does; but after six months I realised he was no good and had not lived up to his references. It is not right of one employer to be so glad to get rid of a man as to give him a reference of untruths. The remarkable part of my experience is that this man has got another situation, and I am aware of the name and address of his future employer; but this employer has not bothered to write to me for a reference, so I cannot say anything, for one does not give evidence unless it is asked for (except in a case of dishonesty). More care and thought should be given by the average employer for all concerned.—Yours faithfully,

M.P.S. (3/7).

Subscriber's Symposium

For interchange of opinion among "C. & D." readers and brief notes on business and practical topics

Appreciations

The Special Issue of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST is admirable in every respect. One feels proud at having a journal like this to represent the trade.

The C. & D. Special Issue is a triumph; the front cover just splendid; Raleigh, Cheltenham, etc., well illustrated. After the striving for living it is good to forget the struggle and lose oneself in reading of other times.

Your delightful Special Issue has just arrived. It is difficult to say which section is the most interesting. From beginning to end it is a mass of interesting and educative reading, and the illustrations are works of art. Referring to your closing editorial sentence (p. 821), you have the assurance that not once or twice but very frequently will the pages of the Special Issue be perused. It is the sort of volume which once having been read will be placed on every pharmaceutical bookshelf to be referred to almost every day for instruction, information, and mental recreation.

Vacuum Flasks

Vacuum flasks require careful treatment: A recent experience may prove instructive. On putting a little cold water into one a few days ago, the inner flask (which could not have been cold) smashed into thousands of pieces, and had it not been encased the consequences might have been serious. The operation was not a noiseless one by any means.—Abel Scholar.

Punning Rhymes

G. V. T. (9/7) sends us a long series of punning stanzas, dating from 1887, on the subject of an angry father and a runaway son. The following is a fair sample:—

"No friends are here to take my part,
No helper but mastich,
No uncle good have I, aurant,
Auri should not lactic.

"Whatever cinnamon commits
His back should not be flayed;
The gov'nor otto of rose my screw,
And then I would have stayed."

Advice and Price

Although there is a certain class of people who are willing to pay best prices to the chemist for pharmaceutical quality combined with service and advice, I am not sure that the greater number of customers will do so; they expect the advice, and having received it grumble at the chemist's price. An instance of how far some of them will go in this way happened to me lately. The customer asked several questions about papers such as Sanitas, Izal, etc., and took up some time inspecting various makes; finally he decided to purchase a roll of Bronco and told me 7d. was the price always paid at stores; this is listed at 6s. 11d. per doz. or 80s. a gross.—Qualitas (5/6).

An Ancient Trick

This trick (C. & D., July 7, p. 13) has been tried more than once to my own knowledge, though not in business, but at my residence. The scheme which has been adopted is for the imitation traveller to show samples of handkerchiefs, stockings, or household linen, which are really excellent value at the prices quoted; he books orders for these, cash on delivery, and then produces some article, such as a length of cloth, which he says has been ordered by some householder in the neighbourhood who has refused to pay, and which he will part with at bargain price sooner than take it back again. He often effects a sale in this way, and on a more leisured inspection the goods prove worthless, while nothing more is heard of the goods which were to be sent to sample. One such man, a few years ago, even went so far as to use the name of a genuine wholesale firm, who knew nothing about him when written to.—Undeceived (9/7).

Dispensing Notes and Difficulties

A Colour Problem

SIR,—I dispense the following frequently :—

Sodii salicyl....	...	...	...	3ij.
Pot. bicarb. ...	...	...	...	3ij.
Pot. acet. ...	...	...	...	3ij.
Pot. iodid. ...	...	...	...	3iss.
Infus. scoparii ...	...	...	...	3ij.
Aque ...	...	...	ad	3vj.

The mixture slowly becomes brown. When dispensed without the potassium iodide it acquires a pink colour. Why is there such a difference in colour when the iodide is left out?—Yours truly, W. A. A. (28/4).

[We have dispensed this prescription in various ways, with and without the potassium iodide, but have merely observed the darkening in colour which is to be expected when sodium salicylate is dispensed with an alkali.]

Miscellaneous Inquiries

When samples are sent particulars should be supplied to us as to their origin, what they are, what they are used for and how. We do not undertake to analyse and report upon proprietary articles nor to publish supposed formulas for them.

G. G. (18/87).—PATENT LEATHER POLISH.—

White beeswax ...	...	...	2 parts.
Hard soap ...	...	...	1½ parts.
Oil of turpentine ...	...	...	4 parts.
Water ...	...	...	3½ parts.

Dissolve the soap in the water and gradually add the solution of the wax in the oil of turpentine, while both solutions are still warm, finally mix until a homogeneous cream results.

E. R. (18/87).—KILLING BEETLES.—The following powders, sprinkled in the haunts of the insects, are used :—

(1) Borax ...	...	...	20 parts.
Barium carbonate ...	...	...	10 parts.
Sugar ...	...	...	5 parts.
(2) Sodium fluoride ...	...	...	10 parts.
Kaolin ...	...	...	10 parts.
(3) Red lead ...	...	...	1 part.
Sugar ...	...	...	1 part.
Flour ...	...	...	1 part.

The application of solution of formaldehyde is said to be effective in preventing the incursion of beetles.

J. R. (18/86).—DISEASED CARROT.—The damage to the carrots is presumably being caused by the maggot of the carrot fly. The remedy is to disguise the odour of the carrot by use of a soil fumigant for which either naphthalene, paraffin emulsion (see *C. & D. Diary*, 1928, pp. 275 and 287), or sawdust or ashes soaked in paraffin may be used. If the presence of the fly is noticed or the leaves show signs of discoloration, spray with paraffin emulsion.

G. M. H. (18/87).—MAGNESIA OIL.—Heat light magnesium oxide in a hot-air oven for two hours, and, when cold, triturate with liquid paraffin in the proportion of 60 grains of light magnesium oxide to 1 oz. of liquid paraffin. The amount of magnesium oxide may be increased, but this tends to thicken the resulting cream to such an extent that it can scarcely be poured out of the bottle.

S. R. (18/6).—TAR REMOVER.—This is a golden yellow liquid of strong coal-tar like odour, which on fractional distillation shows that the main portion consists of xylol. The last 25 per cent. sets to a paraffin-like jelly, which is unsaponifiable. The preparation appears to be a mixture of soft paraffin one part, with commercial xylol three parts; but the whole may possibly be a by-product of the tar industry. The high boiling point of xylol renders the mixture relatively safe in use.

A. S. (18/5).—WASHING FLUID.—This is a thick, greenish-brown liquid having a pleasant odour of "soap perfumes"; specific gravity, 1.008; total solids, 55.6 per cent. It consists essentially of a soft soap, but the base appears to be mainly soda; some phenols are present.

Legal Queries

M. H. G. (17/87).—The reference to an ailment, i.e., bronchitis, in the title renders the medicine liable to stamp duty.

Lignum (19/87).—The raspberry vinegar is correctly labelled since you disclose the fact that it is made with artificial essence.

T. H. (4/7).—The head and nerve powder is not an entire drug within the meaning of the Medicine Stamp Acts, since a drug which is mixed with a colouring matter is no longer a pure drug but a mixture, and, if recommended for ailments or otherwise dutiable, it must be stamped.

B. P. C. (18/6).—The stamps must be affixed to a preparation liable to medicine-stamp duty by the manufacturer or first vendor before it is delivered out of his custody for sale either wholesale or retail. Dutiable medicines may be exported unstamped only by the actual manufacturer.

Lex (17/87).—In the case of a multiple shop in which poisons are retailed in one of its departments, the latter must be in charge of a qualified chemist, who, however, need not be a member of the board of directors of the firm. On the other hand, as superintendent of this department, his name must be registered with the Registrar of the Pharmaceutical Society, his certificate of qualification must be conspicuously exhibited in the department of which he has charge, and his name must appear on the labels, etc.

B. I. C. (17/87) supplied an artificial sunlight lamp to a masseur in August last. It was agreed that payment should be made by December 1, but no payment was made until January, when a sum was paid on account. In June the masseur entered into partnership with another person and soon afterwards disappeared, leaving the business in the hands of his partner, who is using the lamp. Is the partner liable to pay the balance of the price of the lamp? [In our opinion the partner is not personally liable to pay for the lamp unless he took over the liability to pay debts. Whether he is entitled to retain the lamp depends upon whether it was sold to him by the masseur, which is a question of fact. We advise "B. I. C." to consult a solicitor.]

H. J. S. (19/6) asked a builder to give him some idea of the cost of building a brick garage, and the builder said that it would be "about £60." There was no written estimate. Now that the garage has been built, the builder has sent in an account for £160. Is "H. J. S." bound to pay this amount? [As there was no definite quotation for the work, "H. J. S." will have to pay whatever amount is, in the circumstances, reasonable. In view of the verbal quotation, we do not think that the Court would order him to pay nearly so much as the builder demands unless, during the progress of the building, "H. J. S." instructed or authorised the builder to do more work than was originally contemplated.]

Retrospect of Fifty Years Ago

Reprinted from
"The Chemist and Druggist," July 15, 1878

Relic of the "Man of Ross"

There has just been discovered in a recess of the cellar of Mr. Matthews, chemist, High Street, Ross, an ancient pestle and mortar, which are believed to be the identical articles that John Kyrle, "The Man of Ross," used in the course of his benevolent self-imposed occupation. . . . This interesting relic has apparently remained undisturbed in the place where it was found from a period anterior to the conversion of part of Kyrle's dwelling-house into a chemist's shop. It is of the ordinary weight, in gun metal, bears the date of 1681 (at which time John Kyrle was in his 44th year), and the letters B.F. On each side of the date is a crowned head, with the flowing peruke of the time of King Charles II, and undoubtedly intended to represent that monarch.



[Commenced C. & D., July 5, 1924]

Pass Book.—A record of all the transactions between a banker and his customer in detail. All the amounts paid in are shown, usually on the debit or left-hand side, while all sums withdrawn are shown on the other side. Some banks write up their customers' pass books from the point of view of crediting themselves with moneys paid in, while others debit themselves and credit the customer; when the former method is adopted the pass book will be the reverse of the entries in a cash book, and the latter method will show the entries in the same manner as the cash book.

Patent.—A patent may be defined as a grant by the Crown by letters patent to the true and first inventor of some new manufacture or process, conferring on him the exclusive right of making, using or selling it during the period for which the patent is granted. Application to the Patent Office (*q.v.*) for a patent may be made by any person who claims to be "the true and first inventor" of an invention, whether a British subject or not and either alone or jointly with any other person. An infant or a married woman can apply for and be granted a patent. A person who first introduces an invention from abroad may claim to be the inventor of it, subject to the rights of foreign inventors under the International Convention to apply for a patent in most countries within twelve months after it has been patented originally in any one of the countries. (Most of the important countries are parties to this Convention.) The subject-matter of a patent must be something that is new and useful, and not merely something that would be obvious to anyone skilled in a particular art. An improvement upon or adaptation of an old process or invention is patentable provided that its discovery called for skill and research. An applicant for a patent must fill up a form of declaration giving the title of his invention and stating that he is the inventor of it, and that so far as he knows it is not in use by any other person. The declaration must be sent to or left at the Patent Office with a specification of the invention. As a rule, only what is called a provisional specification is left at the time of the application. This must describe the nature of the invention and be accompanied by such drawings as may be necessary. Within nine months after the application a complete specification must be filed, which must describe particularly the nature of the invention and the manner in which it is to be made or used. An extension of time up to three months may be allowed by the Comptroller for filing the complete specification, subject to the payment of a fee. Alternatively, the complete specification may be supplied at the time of applying for the patent. Every specification is referred to an official at the Patent Office, known as an examiner, whose duty it is to see that it is in order. If the examiner reports that the nature of the invention is not fairly described in the specification, or that the application, specification or drawings are not prepared in the prescribed way, or that the title does not sufficiently indicate the subject-matter of the patent, the Comptroller of Patents may refuse to accept the application or require the documents or drawings to be amended. From the decision of the Comptroller there is an appeal to the Attorney-General. When the provisional specification has been accepted, notice to that effect is given to the applicant, who then enjoys "provisional protection," and may safely disclose his invention to other persons. After the complete specification has been accepted, the applicant has the same rights as if a patent had been granted to him on the date of his application; but he cannot take proceedings for infringement of the patent until it has actually been sealed. Before the complete specification will be accepted, the

examiner makes a search to see whether the invention has been anticipated by any prior specification; and, if it has, the Comptroller may refuse to accept the specification or accept it only subject to a reference in it to the prior specification. When the complete specification has been accepted, this fact is advertised in the official journal of the Patent Office, and legal proceedings may be taken in respect of any infringement which occurs subsequent to the acceptance. However, the date of the patent, when granted, is the date of the application. At any time within two months after the acceptance of the complete specification, any person may oppose the grant of a patent on certain grounds, the principal of which are that the applicant obtained the invention from him, or that the invention is covered by an earlier specification, or that the nature of the invention is not sufficiently and fairly described in the specification. It is open to a person who is proceeded against for infringement of a patent to attack its validity as a defence to the action. When the grant of a patent is opposed, the Comptroller hears the parties and gives his decision upon the validity of the invention. From his decision there is an appeal to the Attorney-General. The term for which a patent is granted is sixteen years. This may be extended by the Court for a further period of five years or, in exceptional circumstances, ten years, upon the ground that the patentee has been inadequately remunerated. Application for an extension should be made six months before the patent expires. When an application for a patent is accompanied by a provisional specification so as to secure what is known as provisional protection (which lasts for nine months), the stamp duty payable is £1. The fee payable when the complete specification is lodged is £3, and before the patent is granted a further sealing fee of £1 is charged. After the patent has been granted further fees are payable to keep it alive, namely, £5 for the fifth year, £6 for the sixth year, and so on by annual increases of £1 up to £16 for the last year. If these fees are not paid on the due dates, an extension of one, two or three months may be obtained upon payment of an additional fee of £2, £4 or £6, as the case may be. Also, if a patent has, inadvertently, been allowed to lapse through non-payment of the annual fee, the Comptroller may allow it to be restored upon payment of £20 in addition to the fee due. There is a right of appeal to the Court from a refusal by the Comptroller to restore a lapsed patent. There are certain special provisions relating to patents for chemical inventions. Before accepting the complete specification the Comptroller may ask for samples and specimens, which must be supplied in glass bottles not exceeding 3 in. high and of an external diameter of 1½ in. The bottles must be provided with well-fitting stoppers and sealed. A label, with a description of the contents, must be stuck on or attached to the bottle, and, if the contents are poisonous, corrosive, explosive or easily inflammable, the bottle must be so labelled. In an action for infringement of a patent for the production of a new chemical substance, any substance of the same chemical composition and constitution is, in the absence of proof to the contrary, assumed to have been produced by the patented process. In the case of a patent for an invention intended for or capable of being used for the preparation of food or medicine the Comptroller shall, unless he has good reason to the contrary, grant to any person who applies for it a licence to use the invention for the preparation of food or medicine. In settling the terms of the licence and fixing the amount of the royalty to be paid to the inventor the Comptroller "shall have regard to the desirability of making the food or medicine available to the public at the lowest possible price consistent with giving to the inventor due reward for the research leading to the invention."

Patent Office.—The Patent Office, from which letters patent for inventions are issued and at which trade marks and designs are registered, is at 25 Southampton Buildings, London, W.C.2. The head of the department is known as the Comptroller-General. There is at the Patent Office an extensive library of technical and scientific books which is open to the public. Weekly journals in which particulars of complete specifications for inventions accepted and of trade marks entered for registration are given are published by the Patent Office.

The C.&D. Commercial Compendium

Pauper.—A person maintained in a workhouse at the expense of the rates for the relief of the poor is called a pauper. If he has a good cause of action, a pauper has the right to sue *in forma pauperis* without having to pay any court fees and with the services of a solicitor and counsel provided free of charge. In order to be eligible for this privilege the pauper must show that his means do not exceed £50 (or such sum not exceeding £100 as the judge may, in special circumstances, direct), exclusive of his clothes, household goods, tools of trade and the subject-matter of the action.

Payee.—A person to whom money is payable as expressed on the face of cheques and bills of exchange.

Paying-in Slip.—To pay money into a bank, it is necessary to show particulars in more or less detail on a slip. This is headed with the customer's name, followed by the divisions "Gold, Silver, Copper, Bank of England Notes, Treasury Notes (£1 and 10s.)," which forms one section of the slip. Beneath is a space for particulars of cheques and other paper. When sums are banked daily in large amounts, arrangement may be made for the use of special paying-in books or forms. It is usual for a bank to issue to a customer a paying-in book containing the headings in duplicate, so that one-half is retained by the banker, while the other, which is left in the book, is stamped and initialed as an acknowledgment.

Payment into Court.—When a person is sued for payment of a sum of money or for damages and admits that he owes part of the sum claimed or some damages, he may pay into Court whatever amount he considers that he owes. The advantage of this course is that it may be the means of limiting the defendant's liability for the costs of the action. Even if he does not admit any liability, the defendant may elect to pay a small sum into Court in the hope that the plaintiff will decide to accept it in satisfaction of his claim and abandon the action. Except in the case of proceedings for damages for libel or slander, it is open to a defendant to pay money into Court and at the same time to file a defence denying liability. If the plaintiff elects to accept the sum paid into Court in full satisfaction of his claim, the defendant must pay the plaintiff's taxed costs of the action up to that point. If, on the other hand, the plaintiff does not accept the amount paid in and ultimately fails to recover more than that amount, the whole of the costs of the action subsequent to the payment into Court will have to be borne by the plaintiff. In certain circumstances the Court may order a sum of money to be paid into Court to abide the result of an action when a *prima-facie* liability to pay the amount has been established. An executor or trustee may pay money into Court when he is unable to obtain a valid discharge from the persons entitled to the trust funds in his hands.

Pelletierine, or Punicine, $C_8H_{15}NO$, is one of the alkaloids of the bark of *Punica Granatum*. It was first prepared in 1877 by Tanret, and is extracted by mixing the powdered bark with milk of lime and exhausting with water. The extract is shaken with chloroform and the alkaloids taken up from the chloroform with sulphuric acid, which is neutralised with excess of sodium bicarbonate and shaken again with chloroform, which now only takes up pseudo-pelletierine and methyl-pelletierine. After these bases have been removed, the aqueous solution is made alkaline with potassium hydroxide solution and shaken again with chloroform; this extracts from the aqueous solution pelletierine and iso-pelletierine. For the separation of these alkaloids from the chloroformic solution this is shaken with diluted sulphuric acid, the aqueous solution of alkaloidal sulphates dried, and the residue spread in thick layers on filter paper. On being exposed to the atmosphere, the hygroscopic iso-pelletierine sulphate liquefies and is absorbed by the paper, while the pelletierine sulphate remains in a crystalline mass. The free pelletierine is separated by potassium hydroxide, dried over potassium with sodium hydroxide, and distilled under reduced pressure or in a current of hydrogen. Pelletierine is a colourless, oily liquid with

a spicy smell, and hardens in air to a brown resin, s.g. 0.988 at 0°, b.p. 195° (at 100 mm. 125°), soluble in 20 parts of water and mixing in all proportions with alcohol, ether and chloroform. With potassium chromate and sulphuric acid an intense green colour is given. Optical rotation -30° , but at 100° it loses its optical activity. *Pelletierine hydrochloride*, $C_8H_{15}NO.HCl$, is a white, crystalline, strongly hygroscopic salt. *Pelletierine sulphate* ($C_8H_{15}NO$)₂ SO_4H_2 , is a white, crystalline mass, non-hygroscopic in the pure state, slightly soluble in water. *Pelletierine tannate*, B.P., is a mixture of tannates of the alkaloids obtained from the bark of the root and stem of *Punica Granatum*. The U.S.P. describes it as a mixture in varying proportions of the tannates of four alkaloids (punicine, iso-punicine, methyl punicine and pseudo-punicine). Pelletierine tannate, so called, is a light-yellow, odourless, amorphous powder having an astringent taste, soluble in water 1 in 700 (the solution having a weak acid reaction), alcohol 1 in 80. It represents the tænicidal properties of the root-bark; dose 3-5 gr.

Pellitory Root.—See Pyrethrum Root.

Pellets.—With the extension of show-windows to heights which were unknown a few years ago, it has become necessary to introduce some form of decoration to take off the bare appearance of the top part of the window, and it is in this connection that a pelmet or valance can be used to advantage. Some retailers have tried the plan of dressing their windows to the full height of the plate-glass in front, but this form of display has not proved a success, as passers-by find it necessary to stand back from the windows and crane their necks in order to inspect the goods exhibited, and, quite apart from the fact that this built-up form of display is not satisfactory, either from the point of view of practicability or appearance, there is also the question of window-lighting to be considered. The tendency with all methods of modern window-lighting is to throw the light downwards and back on to the goods, but, where displays are built up almost to the ceiling, this is practically impossible. If the window-lighting is to be thoroughly effective, it is essential that the lighting equipment shall be hidden from the view of the people outside the window, and it is in this connection also that pelmets are very valuable, for, in addition to giving an attractive finish to the top of the window, they also serve the useful purpose of hiding the source of the window-lighting. Pelmets can be obtained in any colour or design to suit the woodwork or bronze-metal colouring of the shop-front. Generally speaking, however, green, blue, black, brown, or fawn shades are the most suitable colours to employ. They are made of a practically unfadeable material, and can be easily dry-cleaned whenever necessary. A very pleasing effect has been produced in some shops by introducing in the shop and window floor mats of the same colour as the window and showcase pelmets, and, in order to carry out still further the uniform effect, some retailers have also had their showcase and counter bases covered with a similar material. There are one or two points, however, which should be borne in mind in ordering pelmets. In the first place, it is as well to make a rough outline sketch of the shape of the window, indicating the exact measurements of the plate-glass in the front or sides, and the number of pieces into which the pelmets are to be divided, for frequently, when the glass sections are small, it is preferable to combine two or more sections of the pelmet in one piece. It is the custom with most retailers to have their monograms worked in the centre. For the chemist with a number of branch shops, this is a useful method of preserving a uniform decoration in each of the shop-windows, thus making it apparent at first glance to whom the shop belongs. When pelmets first became popular there was a tendency to introduce those of a paper variety, which had to be pasted on to the window. These have, however, proved unsatisfactory, but can sometimes be used with advantage in conjunction with special colour schemes.

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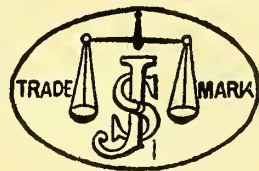
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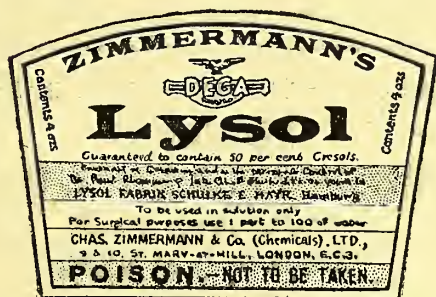
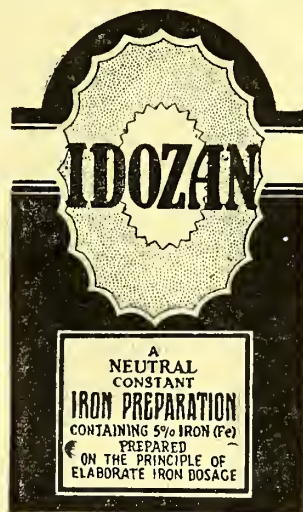
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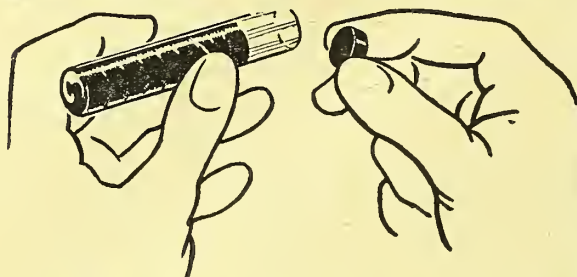
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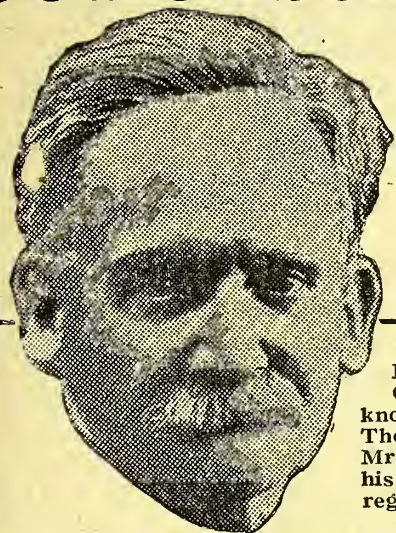
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An

Electro-Therapeutic Instrument which secures the permanent goodwill of every customer and shows splendid profit.



Mr. O. OVERBECK, F.R.S.A., F.P.C. (Lond.), etc., the Scientific Chemist, inventor of the new electro-therapeutic instrument known as Overbeck's Rejuvenator, and author of a "New Electronic Theory of Life," the remarkable book about electrical treatment. Mr. Overbeck is himself a living witness to the truth of his claims for his invention, having banished a trail of old-age infirmities, and regained the vigour of the prime, by treatment with his Rejuvenator.

Since public attention was first drawn by an editorial article in *The Daily Express* to the electro-therapeutic instrument known as Overbeck's Rejuvenator, the invention of Mr. O. Overbeck, the analytical chemist, approximately 10,000 have been sold in all parts of the world. Week by week the Rejuvenator is prominently advertised in the National Newspapers, the Religious Newspapers, the Weekly Press and Magazines, and the experience of the past twelve months has shown that there is an enormous field open for such a scientifically designed electro-therapeutic instrument. The prices at which Overbeck's Rejuvenator are sold, and the terms offered to the trade, ensure large profits for a small outlay of trouble, while the satisfaction and recommendation of customers is secured by the remarkably beneficial results which follow the use of this health-bringing instrument.

WHAT THE PRESS SAYS:

The Press, not only of the Empire, but of many foreign countries, has drawn attention to Mr. Overbeck's remarkable invention for prolonging life and banishing disease.

The following extracts are from British journals:—

"Health and Efficiency" (the leading health magazine) says:—"The Overbeck Rejuvenator is well so called because the extraordinary difference in his own and other people's appearances, palpable to everybody, has been so marked after using the process."

The "Sunday Pictorial" says:—"Doctors in Australia, India, Germany, France, Austria, Poland, Rumania, and America are experimenting with the machine and reporting, it is stated, remarkable cases of rejuvenation and relief of suffering."

The "Daily News," describing a demonstration of the Rejuvenator given by Mr. Overbeck at the Savoy Hotel, London, says:—"Mr. W. J. Womersley, M.P. for Grimsby, who presided, said that he had known Mr. Overbeck for many years, and during the last two or three years his health and appearance had improved wonderfully."

MEDICAL ENDORSEMENTS:

It is contrary to medical etiquette to give the names of doctors who are using and recommending the Rejuvenator, but the following tributes are from prominent members of the profession:—

"Mr. Overbeck's system introduces a new note into Electro-Therapeutics; his instrument producing no sensation whatever."

M.B., Ch.B.

"This instrument, with its various fittings, is a perfectly safe means of applying medical electricity to the treatment of a variety of disorders, provided the very simple instructions are carried out."

M.B.

December 26, 1927.

"It has been beneficial in a case of muscular atrophy of the legs after severe illness, and personally I have used it on my bald head and am certainly gradually getting a good crop of hair, for which I am very thankful and pleased."

M.D., M.B., C.M., F.R.C.S.

Some of the Ailments for which the Rejuvenator has been recommended:

Asthma
Bladder Weakness
Blood Pressure
Bronchitis
Catarrh
Cramp
Constipation
Deafness
Ear Affections
Eyesight
Gout
Goitre
Headache
Heart Affections
Hair Troubles
Insomnia

Indigestion
Loss of Vigour
Lumbago
Nervous Debility
Neuritis
Neurasthenia
Paraplegia
Paralysis Agitans
Psoriasis
Rheumatism
Rheumatoid
Arthritis
Sciatica
Toothache
Voice Production
Wrinkles

OVERBECK'S REJUVENATOR

has been prominently advertised during the past 12 months in

THE DAILY EXPRESS
THE DAILY NEWS
DAILY CHRONICLE
MORNING POST

DAILY SKETCH
DAILY MIRROR
JOHN BULL
Etc., Etc.

and a new and increased publicity campaign is now running.

OVERSEAS AGENTS—

Union of South Africa, Rhodesia and S.W. Africa: Messrs. J. McNamara & Co., Ltd., 21, King George Street, Johannesburg, South Africa.
Norway, Sweden and Denmark: Rejuvenator-Agenturet, Sarsborg, Norway.
Canada and United States of America: Overbeck Sales Agency, 23, Scott Street, Toronto, Canada.

Switzerland: Mr. Garcia Palacios, 2, Rue Henri, Musard, Geneva, Switzerland.
France: Socié Internationale Verimex, 76-78, Avenue des Champs, Elysees, Arcade des Champs Elysees, Paris, SE, France.

Dominion of New Zealand: Abel, Smeeton, Ltd., Customs Street, E., Auckland, N.Z.

South and Central America and Br. West Indies: Frederick N. Martinez, General Offices and Sample Rooms, Barbados, West Indies, and also at Kingston, Jamaica.

Sole Agents Required Abroad Where Not Already Represented.

Literature, prices and terms on application to the Sole Patentee:

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'Phone: GRIMSBY 3980.

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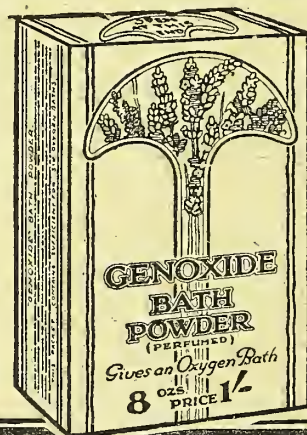
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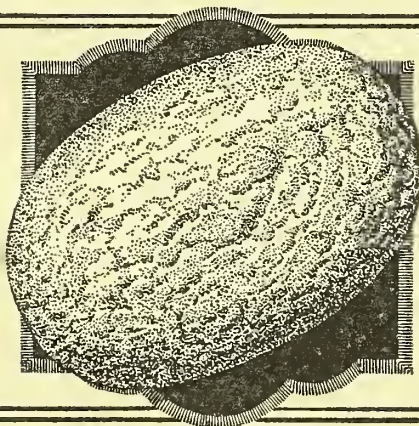
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**MALT &
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The public is asking
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CLINICAL
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Sal Alcmbroth	2/3	1/3½	-8½	20/3	11/6 6/4
Sublimate					
Carbolic					
Boric					

	Minimum Public Prices Each	Minimum Trade Prices Per Doz.
6-yd. 3-yd. 1-yd.		
Plain Absorbent	2/- 1/2 -8	18/- 10/6 6/-
Double Cyanide	2/6 1/5 -9	22/6 12/9 6/9
Picric	3/- 1/8 -10	27/- 15/- 7/6
Iodoform		

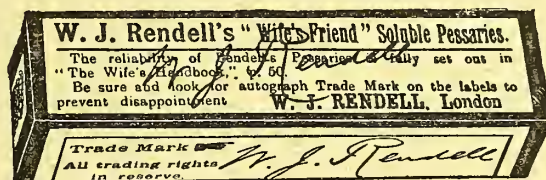
**LINTS.
PLAIN and BORIC.**

	Min. Public Prices	Min. Trade Prices
2in. wide	1/3 each	11/3 doz.
4 "	1/9 "	15/9 "
6 "	2/3 "	20/3 "
Approx. 6 yds. Plain and 4 yds. Boric		

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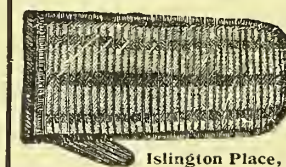
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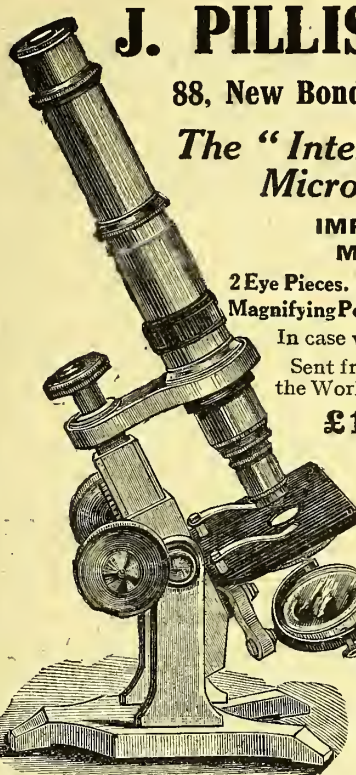
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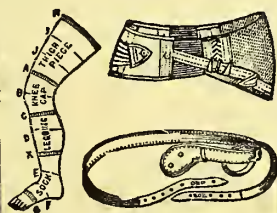
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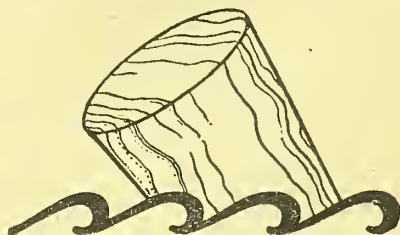
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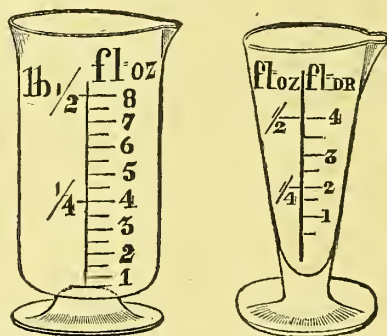
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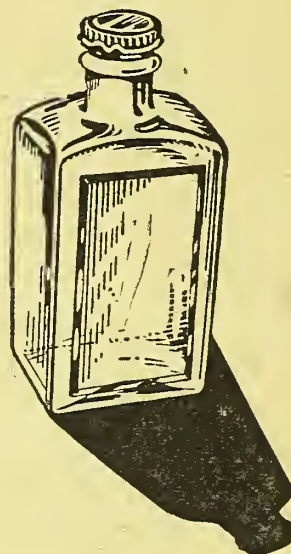
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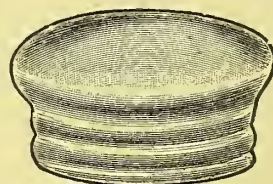
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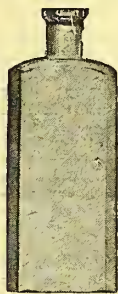


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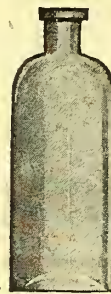
R.C. Flat.



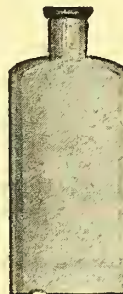
B.C. Flat.

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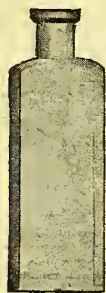
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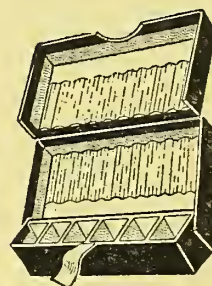
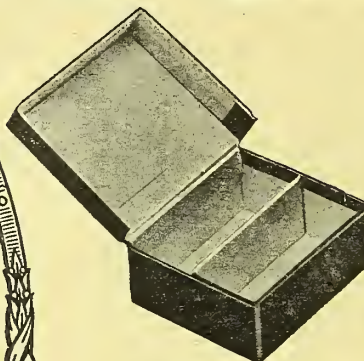
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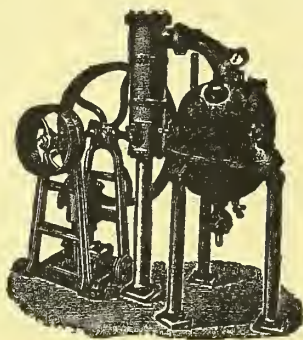
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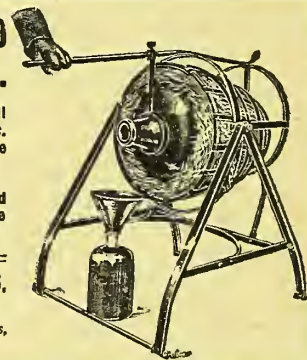
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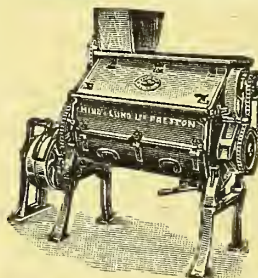
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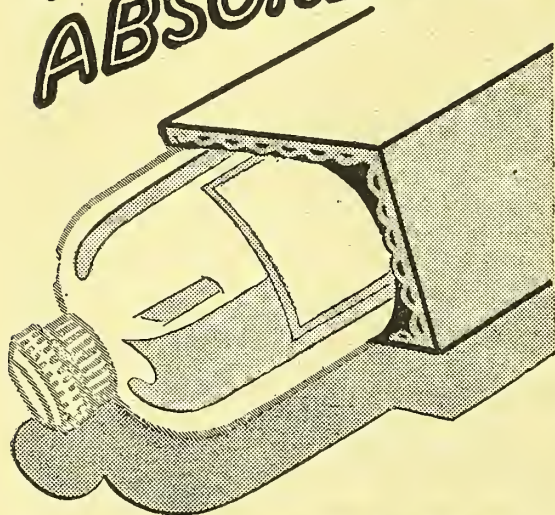
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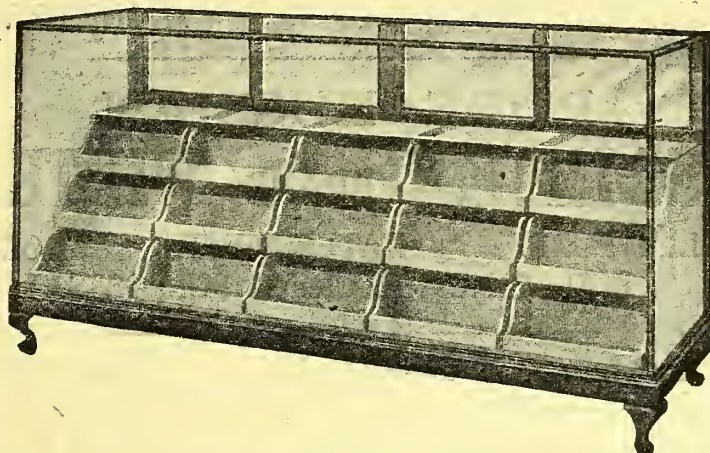
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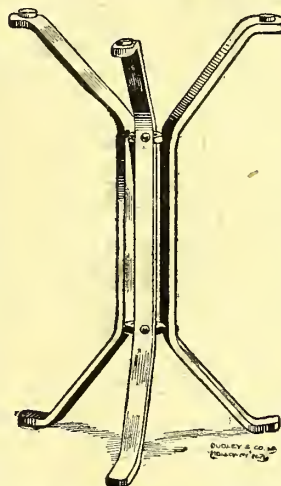
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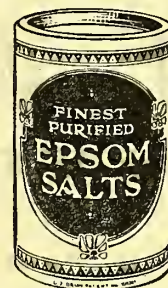
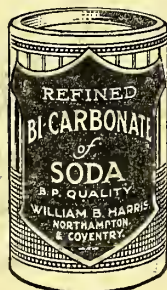




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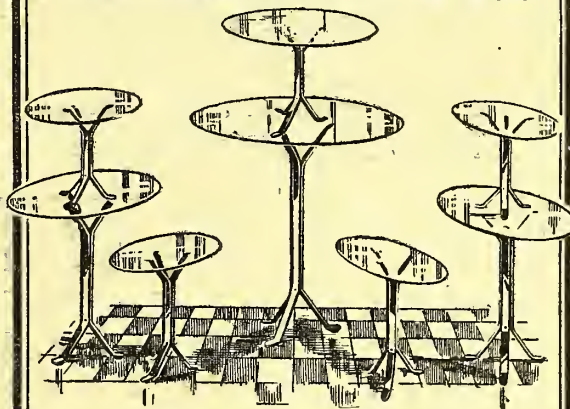
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THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST SUPPLEMENT

42 CANNON ST.
LONDON E.C.4

JULY 21, 1928.

This Supplement is inserted in every copy of The Chemist & Druggist.

THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST SUPPLEMENT

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Businesses Wanted and for Disposal, Premises to Let, Goods for Sale, and Agencies—6/- for 50 words; every additional 10 words or less, 6d.

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May be consulted at their Offices on matters of Sale, Purchase and Valuation.

1.—HOME COUNTY.—Good-class Retail and Dispensing Business; returns, present rate, £45 weekly at good prices; scope for large increase; stock and fixtures estimated at £1,300; held on lease; price about £1,550.

2.—HERTS.—General Retail and Dispensing Business; returns, under management, £1,700 per annum; double-fronted shop; estimated value of stock and fixtures £800; living accommodation; with bathroom; rent £80; new lease will be granted; price £300 and valuation of stock and fixtures.

3.—NORTHERN SUBURB.—Family Retail and Dispensing Business, with N.H.I.; returns last year £3,200, present rate slightly more; good living accommodation; reasonable rental; renewable lease; price to be arranged.

4.—LONDON, N.W.—Family Retail and Dispensing Business, with Kodak Agency, etc.; returns £40 weekly; audited accounts; scope for considerable extension; very good living accommodation; garage; rent £70; held on lease; further details on application.

5.—LONDON, E.—General Retail Business in exceptionally busy thoroughfare; returns last year over £3,600; modern double-fronted shop; stock and fixtures about £1,400; very good house, in excellent state of repair; 21 years' lease; price £2,000.

6.—LONDON, S.E.—General Retail Business, with N.H.I. Dispensing; returns £100 monthly, under management; scope for increase under personal supervision; single-fronted, lock-up shop, well fitted and stocked; 20 years' lease; price £700, or near offer.

7.—SOUTH LONDON.—General Retail and Dispensing Business, with Kodak Agency and N.H.I.; established over a century; returns average £1,450 per annum; net profit about £400; double-fronted shop, well fitted and stocked; house contains six rooms and usual offices; rent £77; 16 years' lease; stock and fixtures estimated at £1,000; price £1,250.

8.—ESSEX.—Modern General Retail Business, with Kodak Agency; returns £30 weekly; with scope for Optical; double-fronted shop, fitted in oak and fully stocked; flat over pharmacy, with bathroom; held on lease; price £1,150, or £300 for goodwill, stock and fixtures at valuation.

9.—WORTHING.—General Retail and Photographic Business; returns £1,900; net profit £475; double-fronted lock-up shop; 17 years' lease unexpired; price £1,100.

10.—ESSEX (Seaside).—General Retail and Dispensing Business in busy centre; returns last year £1,529, increasing; single fronted lock-up shop, well fitted and stocked; price £1,100.

11.—SUSSEX (Countryside).—General Retail and Dispensing Business, with Kodak Agency; situate in charming locality; returns last year £1,450, scope for increase; net profit £360; double-fronted shop, well stocked; ample living accommodation, two private entrances; rent £50, rising to £60; held on renewable lease; price £1,150.

12.—NORFOLK.—Mixed Country Retail Business, with full Wine and Spirit Licence; very old-established; returns about £2,250; very good house; large garden walled in with fruit trees; unopposed; price for business £1,350, or near offer; vendor also wishes to dispose of the freehold; price for this £1,000; the vendor informs us that possibly a mortgage can be arranged on the property.

13.—PLYMOUTH.—General Retail and Dispensing, with good Optical connection; returns £2,000 p.a., which includes £700-£800 from Optical; net profit over £800; double-fronted shop, well fitted and stocked; rent £60; new lease; price £2,000. The vendor would coach purchaser with Optical.

14.—SURREY.—General Retail Business, with N.H.I. Dispensing; returns £2,000; double-fronted shop in good position; convenient house, side entrance; new lease. Further details on application.

Messrs. O. & Co. desire to emphasize the necessity of a periodical Statement of Account by which means alone Profit, the Value of Business, &c., can be determined. Involving as this does the labour of Stocktaking and Valuation, it is often omitted and eventually becomes confusion and loss.

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Messrs. O. & Co. are prepared to undertake these essential duties and make Special Terms for such service.

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Head Offices—Kimberley House, Holborn Viaduct, London E.C.1 (and at 2 Bixteth Street, Liverpool).

PARKIN S. BOOTH, Accountant and Valuer. Phone: City 1261-2-3

BUSINESSES FOR DISPOSAL

1.—**BLACKPOOL**.—Recently established Chemist's Business, on lease 15 years, at rental of £52 for first 5 years and £78 for remainder; returns £42 per week; stock approximately £400; price for quick sale, £1,880. Further particulars on application. (161)

2.—**WARKS**.—Old-established Business, Chemist and Optician; on lease with 3 years to run, with option of purchase; rent £50 p.a.; house attached let off £50 p.a. on monthly tenancy; returns £16-£17 p.w. Full particulars on application. (155)

3.—**BRIGHTON**.—Retail Dispensing Business; premises consist of single-fronted shop; 15 ft. frontage, with dispensary and large basement; held on lease 17 years at £52 p.a. inclusive; returns average £20 p.w.; can be increased. Full particulars on application. (147)

4.—**BLACKPOOL**.—Corner shop, two windows, in first-class thoroughfare; takings about £1,750 p.a.; 5 years' lease can be arranged at £100 p.a.; stock and fixtures about £100. (164)

5.—**MORECAMBE**.—Lock-up shop and cellar; 5 years' lease commencing April 1, 1925; rental £50 p.a.; turnover about £700 p.a.; stock and fixtures about £500. (165)

6.—**MANCHESTER** (District).—Old-established Dispensing Chemist Business in good class suburb on a yearly tenancy at £120 p.a.; let off £117; returns average £27 per week, all cash; excellent opportunity as quick sale is desired; good reasons. (172)

7.—**DURHAM CO.**—Chemist Business for immediate disposal; lease can be arranged at £30 p.a. rent; takings £17; Kodak and Ucal Agencies; good living accommodation. (174)

8.—**STAFFS DISTRICT**.—Excellent opportunity for qualified man. Drug and Photographic Store on lease 5 years to run at £40 p.a.; returns £10 per week; could be easily trebled; good living accommodation; full particulars on application. (169)

9.—**CAMBRIDGESHIRE**.—Old-established high-class Dispensing and Retail Business; held on advantageous lease; well fitted and large stock carried; returns approximately £3,000, at good profit; excellent living accommodation; every investigation invited. Full particulars on application. (150)

10.—**HULL**.—Dispensing and Family Chemist Business in busy thoroughfare (which will shortly become a main road owing to alterations); rent £26 on a yearly tenancy, which can be secured; returns £900 p.a.; lock-up shop; good prospects for a young qualified man. Further particulars on application. (170)

11.—**ST. ALBANS** (Near).—Retail Business, only chemist in district; population 2,000; lease 7 or 14 years at £30 p.a.; rent and rates £10 p.a.; let off £26; returns average £20 per week. Full particulars on application. (171)

12.—**CHESHIRE**.—Retail Family Dispensing Business; single-fronted shop; good living accommodation; held on lease, five years, at £130 per annum; established 20 years; returns average £32 per week. Full particulars on application. (152)

13.—We require two or three Chemist Businesses in London, each showing a net profit of £1,000 per annum; bona-fide purchaser. All communications treated with strictest confidence.

14.—**LONDON, S.W.**—Very old-established Family Retail and Dispensing Business, occupying prominent corner position in busy thoroughfare; lock-up shop with storage accommodation; held on advantageous lease at £100 per annum; returns approximately £2,300 per annum; can be increased under personal management; full particulars on application. (148)

15.—**PLYMOUTH**.—Very old-established Retail Dispensing Business; for immediate disposal owing to illness of owner; lease will be granted; part let off at £28 12s. p.a. to excellent tenant; returns £40 per week; double-fronted shop; optical testing room; three stock rooms, all on ground floor; recommended; further particulars on application. (162)

16.—**LIVERPOOL**.—For disposal, owing to ill-health, Chemist and Druggist's Business; lease can be obtained; rent £65 per annum; excellent living accommodation; returns average £17 per week; price for lease and goodwill £50; fixtures and fittings £175; stock approx. £300; fullest particulars on application. (167)

Stocktaking and Valuation of Businesses undertaken at moderate inclusive fee. Chemists are invited to consult us in respect of their requirements in connection with sale or purchase of businesses. Chemists in the North are requested to communicate with our Liverpool Offices.

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2.—**SOUTH COAST**.—Good-class Retail Dispensing and Photographic Business in prominent position; returns average £2,000, scope for increase; same hands many years and retiring; price £1,600.

3.—**DEVON**.—Old-established Cash Retail, with Optics; main road position of large town; net profit over £800, audited accounts; illness necessitates an early sale; price about £2,000.

4.—**HERTS**.—Good medium-class Cash Retail, with Kodak Agency, in rapidly growing district; returns, under manager, £1,700; plenty of scope; fine modern pharmacy and house; long lease; well fitted and stocked; price £1,200, or close offer; recommended.

5.—**WILTS**.—Unopposed Mixed Country Retail, returning £1,150; net profit £400; large house and good garden; ample storage room; owner going abroad; price, with freehold, £1,425.

6.—**KENT COAST**.—Light Retail Business in growing residential district; returns, under management, £1,158; plenty of scope; modern house; well fitted and stocked; price £850.

7.—**MIDLANDS**.—Cash Retail, with Photo and N.H.I., in busy market town; returns £960; double-fronted shop (lock-up); well stocked; price for quick sale £440, or valuation.

8.—**LONDON, E.**—Quick Cash Retail, with good Photographic connection; in busy main road position; returns under manager £1,500; plenty of scope; long lease on profit rental; price £1,100.

9.—**LONDON, S.W.**—Middle-class Cash Retail with Photo and N.H.I.; returns £2,000, under management; net profit £500; low rent; long lease; good stock; price £1,200.

10.—**LONDON, N.W.**—Very profitable Cash Retail, with N.H.I.; returns £1,955, under manager; net profit £600; audited books; good main road position; long lease; good house; price £1,250, or offer.

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HOUSLOW.—To Multiple Firms and others: Commanding Shops, with excellent living accommodation; situate in busy main road; suit Chemist, Hardware Merchant, Grocer, Hairdresser, Butcher or Greengrocer; splendid opportunity; lease 21 years; rent £180 per annum; no premium. Apply, P. Chase, Gardener & Co., 269 High Street, Houslow.

CORNER Shop to Let on lease; long double frontage; splendid position for Chemists; no opposition; surrounded by good-class hotels, boarding-houses, nursing homes; rent £325. Apply Southern Cigar Co., Ltd., 4a West Cliff Road, Bournemouth.

FINE Corner Chemist's Shop in modern terrace of shops with valuable and exceptional rights of monopoly in this prosperous and rising resort to Let. Apply Owner, Minora, Meadway, Shoreham-by-Sea, near Brighton.

LOCK-UP Shop (part of double-fronted shop), S.W.11 district, main road; vacant in 14 days; now used as watchmakers; suitable for Chemist or Ophthalmic Surgeon; price £25 for fixtures and fittings; rent £1 per week inclusive, on agreement; call or stamp. Whiting & Co., 50 Abbeville Road, Clapham Park, S.W.4.

BUSINESSES FOR DISPOSAL.

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ASHTON-UNDER-LYNE.—Old-established Herb and Drug Stores; lock-up; main road, corner position; two windows; large shop and cellar; splendidly fitted and stocked; exceptional opening for N.H.I.; thickly populated working-class district; rent and rates 15s. week; full particulars on application; price £500. 172/20, Office of this Paper.

BLACKPOOL.—Sound Business for Sale in this bracing seaside resort; established thirty years; splendid corner position on main road near sea, offering much scope; returns now about £1,150 at very good profits; rental £85 per annum; lease granted; price, all inclusive, £750; excellent opportunity. Lea, 87 Dickson Road, Blackpool.

BLACKPOOL.—Good-class Business for Sale; busy main road; double-fronted windows; excellent modern fittings; living accommodation attached; electric light throughout; returns for the last two years, £2,415 and £2,513 respectively; audited accounts; rent £210 per annum; cheap for quick sale. 171/30, Office of this Paper.

BRADFORD.—Well-established Pharmacy; high-class residential district, growing; returns over £900; capable of considerable increase; Kodak; Medicated Wines; comfortable house attached; price about £750, consisting of stock at valuation, fixtures, etc. Further particulars, 169/35, Office of this Paper.

CUMBERLAND.—Old-established Business for Sale; Wine and Spirit Licence; takings average £1,400-£1,500; good opening for Optics; living accommodation; £250 and value of stock for quick sale. 168/34, Office of this Paper.

FULHAM, S.W.—Genuine, progressive Cash Business in good position; N.H.I.; Kodak Agency; well stocked and conveniently fitted; net profit £365; long lease; low overhead charges; living accommodation; £650, or nearest offer; genuine buyers only. 172/1, Office of this Paper.

KENT.—Established suburban district, with many new houses being built; General Retail and Dispensing Business, with Kodak, in main thoroughfare; double-fronted shop with house attached; shop front can be extended to 26 feet; accommodation 3 rooms and bathroom upstairs, large room and kitchen downstairs; large garden; depth of property 200 feet; audited; returns last year £3,650; stock and fixtures in very good condition; about £1,300; price for business and property (freehold) £3,500; fullest particulars at interview; little opposition; an excellent opening for Optics. 171/12, Office of this Paper.

LONDON, S.W.—Old-established Business; owner giving up owing to illness; average sales for past 5 years over £2,000; good living accommodation with separate side entrance; stock approximately £500; long lease; particulars to genuine buyers. Apply 169/33, Office of this Paper.

LONDON, W.—Nicely-fitted Pharmacy, in commanding position, in good-class district; lock-up shop; rent £75; on long lease; satisfactory reasons for disposal; price, fixtures and fittings, £200, and stock at valuation, about £300; banker's reference must accompany inquiries. 130/540, Office of this Paper.

MANCHESTER.—Old-established Chemist's; busy main road, corner position; modern fittings; well stocked; Kodak; good N.H.I.; thickly populated; shop and 5 rooms; side entrance; returns £2,600; several own Specialities; sale of one pays rent; accounts audited; well recommended; rent or sell premises; references given and required; stock, fixtures, goodwill, £2,250. 157/20, Office of this Paper.

N.E. SEASIDE TOWN.—Old-established Chemists; central corner position; well stocked; Kodak Agency; returns £2,400; excellent house; price about £2,000; no triflers, please. 171/10, Office of this Paper.

SOUTHERN COUNTY.—Sound old-established Business for Sale; large turnover, mostly cash, with good living accommodation; capital required about £3,500. Details upon receipt of references. 172/21, Office of this Paper.

SOUTHPORT.—Old-established Business for Sale; good turnover; central position; living accommodation; price £1,200. Greenwood, 17 Clinning Road, Bulldale, Southport.

SOUTH YORKS.—Unique opportunity to acquire a smart, progressive little Pharmacy in an industrial area; turnover under management £650; Kodak Agency; new stock and fixtures; low rent; main road position; price £350. 171/6, Office of this Paper.

SURREY.—Very old-established Light Retail and Dispensing Business, within easy reach of London, for disposal; returns practically £3,000; net profit exceeds £800; accountant's figures; Kodak Agency and excellent opening for Optics; convenient seven-roomed house with nice garden, garage, and three entrances, attached to shop; long lease at low rental of £45 per annum; this is a really genuine and easily worked concern, and genuine buyers only need apply; price £2,200. 168/4, Office of this Paper.

WOOLWICH.—Good position Corner Shop and Upper part; lease 21 years; rent £50 per annum; established 35 years; price £175, s.a.v. East London.—Established 40 years, Shop and upper part; lease 16 years; rent £54 per annum; good turnover, price for immediate sale £125, s.a.v. Frank Durrant, F.A.I., 114 Cheapside, E.C.2.

W. R. YORKS.—Drug Stores, in thickly populated working-class district; double-fronted shop; Kodak Agency, Wines; excellent stock; takings £23 under unqualified; C.A. figures; good profits; qualified doing N.H.I. could double; very cheap rent; no opposition. 169/9, Office of this Paper.

A SPLENDID high-class Retail Business in North of England for disposal through ill-health of proprietor; returns approaching £3,000; books audited; shop double-fronted; Kodak Agency; well fitted, heavily stocked; large private Dispensing; unlimited scope for increase; low overhead charges; sacrifice for quick sale; price about £2,000; first time on market; genuine buyers only; every investigation welcomed. Apply with bank references to "Audit," 130/541, Office of this Paper.

BRANCH Business for Sale on Surrey border, about 30 miles from London; steadily increasing turnover at good prices; turnover last year £960; now averaging £94 per month; rent £40, rates £10; roomy shop, well stocked, and mahogany fixtures; Kodak Agency; price £575, or near offer. 166/6, Office of this Paper.

CASH Drug and Photographic Stores, S.W. district; price £250, includes large stock fixtures and fittings; takings £18 to £20 weekly; rent £65 per annum; 7 rooms, with splendid storage accommodation; M.P.S. with N.H.I. could easily double trade, as in unopposed position; illness cause of sale. Call or stamp, Messrs. Whiting & Co. (Sole Agents), 50 Abbeville Road, Clapham Park, S.W.4.

DOUBLE-FRONTED Shop in main street, country town; well-fitted and stocked; Rexall and Kodak Agencies; good Family Dispensing; growing Optical business; returns £16-£17 per week; low rent; house attached let off on monthly tenancy; lease renewable, with option to purchase; £450 for quick sale. Further particulars on application. 172/11, Office of this Paper.

FOR Sale, high-class Surgical Business, with Toilet Goods, Proprietary Lines, etc., in North Midlands; large town; main road; easy rent; lease; living accommodation over shop; suit energetic Chemist with knowledge of surgical department; reasonable price for quick sale; owner retiring. Apply 128/490, Office of this Paper.

£650.—LOCK-UP SHOP.—Family Retail, Photographic and wireless; electric light and gas; under manager £1,450 per annum; growing village, population 3,000; 20 miles from town; satisfactory reason for sale. 170/27, Office of this Paper.

BUSINESSES WANTED.

MANCHESTER (or near).—Chemist desires to purchase small or neglected Business, well situated, with ample scope for increase, where £75 deposit and balance by arrangement would be accepted. Full particulars (in strict confidence) to 130/529, Office of this Paper.

BUSINESS required, doing between £1,200-£1,750, capable of expansion, only considered where books kept; no fancy prices; South preferred, not essential; Kodak Agency; Drug Store considered if suitable for conversion. Full particulars in confidence re lease, rent, rates, etc. Management with view to early succession considered if circumstances warrant. 172/70, Office of this Paper.

PHARMACIST (capital £1,500), at present managing, is desirous of obtaining a post in a good-class business, with view to partnership or early succession; he might consider purchase of suitable business outright; living accommodation not essential. 171/14, Office of this Paper.

We desire particularly to draw the attention of Colonial and Foreign Subscribers to the fact that in cases where they require partners, agents or assistants, or wish to sell their businesses, an Advertisement in this Supplement, placed in every copy of "The Chemist and Druggist," should be the readiest means of helping them to attain their object. The tariff for such announcements is given under the appropriate headings in the Supplement. Instructions and remittances can be sent to us direct or through the advertisers' correspondents in this country.

AGENCIES.

BRAZIL.—Brazilian firm, with large experience in foreign import business, is desirous of obtaining the representation of large English exporter of barbwire, tinplates, galvanised wire, hardware, chemicals and raw materials in general. For references please apply to Paper Distributors, Ltd., Snow Hill, London, E.C.1, British Chamber of Commerce, and banks operating in Brazil; English correspondence. Address, Mayall & Cia, P.O. Box No. 1,822, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.

CHINA AND THE MALAY STATES.—English Chemist travelling the Far East seeks one or two good Agencies, Perfumery, Patents, Surgical Instruments, Photographic, Soaps, Essences, etc. 162/38, Office of this Paper.

ESTABLISHED Firm of Manufacturers, with regular representation Southern and Midland Counties, seek Agency for saleable line to Chemists and Stores, to run with own products on distributing basis; Perfumery or Toilets not entertained. Write fullest particulars; foreign correspondence invited. 171/26, Office of this Paper.

PARTNERSHIP.

BRADFORD.—Qualified Partner wanted for Drug Store; established 16 years; object to develop N.H.I., wholesale, and purchase property for improvement; strict confidence. 169/20, Office of this Paper.

ABOUT £250 to acquire old-established, country, wants developing; Hants. 171/1, Office of this Paper.

SITUATIONS OPEN.

RETAIL.

[HOME.]

6s. for 40 words or less; 6d. for every additional 10 words or less, prepaid.

THE GLOUCESTERSHIRE ROYAL INFIRMARY AND EYE INSTITUTION, GLOUCESTER.

APPLICATIONS are invited for the post of Head Dispenser. Full time appointment; mid-day dinner provided. Candidates must hold the Pharmaceutical Society's qualification; Hospital experience preferred. Applications stating age, salary required and full particulars of previous appointments and experience, accompanied by three recent testimonials, to be forwarded to the undersigned on or before August 1st next. The appointed candidate will be required to commence duty on August 22nd. F. J. Symons, Secretary.

BRIGHTON.—Lady Assistant; outdoors; Counter and Dispensing; state age, height, salary required, when disengaged, and enclose references and photo. E. R. Jones, 12 Matlock Road, Brighton.

LONDON, N.W.—Junior wanted at once for two weeks, also qualified Locum for two weeks commencing September 1. H. N. Hodgetts, 79 Abbey Road, N.W.8.

LONDON.—Reliable Assistant required (gentleman) for Drug Department; must be qualified. Apply personally, Staff Manager, Harrods, Ltd., 44 Hans Crescent, S.W.

LONDON, S.E.5.—Vacancies for unqualified Assistants, full time and part time, age 20 to 30, used to busy retail counter. Apply by letter in first instance, with full particulars, The Prosser Roberts Co., Pharmaceutical Chemists, 13 Church Street, Camberwell, S.E.

LONDON, S.W.—Qualified Chemist for Departmental Stores (Branch); energetic and reliable Salesman, accurate Dispenser, with good Counter experience. 130/530, Office of this Paper.

LONDON, S.W.1.—Assistant required for Dispensing, Counter and Stock; accustomed to mixed-class business goods; references essential. Apply "N. A. P.," 170/32, Office of this Paper.

LONDON.—Lady Assistant, accustomed to quick Cash trade. Apply, with particulars of experience, also stating age, height, salary required, if knowledge of Photography, and when at liberty, 170/36, Office of this Paper.

LONDON.—Wanted at once, unqualified Assistant; must be capable Salesman. Prescriber and good Window-dresser, also knowledge of Photography; state in first instance age, references and salary required. 170/37, Office of this Paper.

LONDON SUBURB.—Wanted at once, qualified Manager for small branch shop, house attached. Apply, giving age, experience and references, to 170/39, Office of this Paper.

LONDON, N.W.—Unqualified Assistant required for Retail N.H.I. and Photographic business; must be energetic, good Counterman, etc. Apply, stating experience, age, references, salary required, to 171/39, Office of this Paper.

MIDDLESEX.—Qualified Manager required for branch; outside doors; good counterman and smart window-dresser; age, salary, references, liberty and other particulars, to 130/559, Office of this Paper.

MIDLANDS.—Qualified Assistant required early in small limited company; comfortable, permanent position. Give full particulars in first letter, sending photograph, to 130/555, Office of this Paper.

NEAR LONDON.—Qualified Manager for high-class Retail and Family business; good house available; permanency, with an agreement on turnover; give fullest particulars of experience, and also state age, salary required and when at liberty. 169/320, Office of this Paper.

SOUTH STAFFS.—Wanted at once, qualified Locum for a few weeks; state salary required, enclosing references. 130/553, Office of this Paper.

SURREY.—Temporary Assistant (male), qualified, young; two kept from August 1st to 29th; of good experience and address. State usual particulars and salary. 172/9, Office of this Paper.

WEST-END FIRM desires a really SMART UNQUALIFIED ASSISTANT,

with good experience; age about 30; permanent position for really good man. Apply "M.P.S.," c/o 130/531, Office of this Paper.

WEST-END.—An experienced French-speaking Assistant wanted, familiar with the current needs of the travelling foreigner. Kindly state age, height, experience and salary required to 172/36, Office of this Paper.

YORK.—Qualified Manager for branch; age 25 to 35; state salary required, when available and usual particulars; good offer to first-class man. Colbert, Chemist, Fishergate, York.

AN experienced unqualified Assistant required, age 26-32; permanency for good all-round man; knowledge of Photographics essential; must be well recommended. Give full particulars of experience, age, height and salary required, to Atherton, Chemist, Prescott, Lancs.

A SMART, unqualified Assistant, single, between 25 and 35 years, for market town in East Riding of Yorkshire; must be of smart appearance and capable of taking charge. Salary required and references to 172/14, Office of this Paper.

ASSISTANT wanted; single; permanent; outdoors; state age, height, experience, references and salary required, and when disengaged. Reed, Chemist, Ilfracombe.

ASSISTANT; July to September; must be accustomed to brisk good-class Retail and Dispensing, with Photographics. State full details of previous experience, age, height, salary required, when disengaged, and enclose photo, to D. T. Evans, Ltd., Chemists and Opticians, Margate.

AUGUST 7-18.—Young lady, chiefly for Dispensing and Stock; must be used to Photography and Cameras; no N.H.I. or Sunday duty; hours 9 to 7.30 p.m., Wednesdays 1 p.m., Saturdays 8.30 p.m.; 2 hours off for meals. Please send particulars, with salary required, to F. Neal, 56 Knight's Hill, West Norwood, S.E.27.

BRANCH Manager, qualified, for London suburb; must be good window-dresser and tactful salesman, with some knowledge of Photography.—130/536, Office of this Paper.

HEPPELLETS, LTD.,

require a really smart qualified Assistant, with good London experience; permanent and improving position. Apply by letter only to F. A. Ringer, 16 Grosvenor Place, London, W.1.

ELLWOOD & SON, Rexall Pharmacy, Leominster, require an active, unqualified Assistant, for front counter; good Salesman and with some knowledge of Agricultural trade preferred. 172/39, Office of this Paper.

IMMEDIATELY.—Mortons Cash Chemists, Ltd., have vacancies for young qualified and unqualified Assistants; good salary and prospects. Apply by letter to 33 John Mews, Bedford Row, E.C.1.

JUNIOR male Assistant wanted, with knowledge of Photography and good-class Retail Pharmacy. Apply, with references and photograph, and state salary required, J. W. Stainer, Pharmaceutical Chemist, Folkestone.

JUNIOR Assistant required for London suburb, with good Dispensing experience and able to dress attractive windows. 10/537, Office of this Paper.

JUNIOR Assistant required at once for season; good knowledge of Photographic business essential; Lancs. seaside. Full particulars first letter to 171/31, Office of this Paper.

ADY or gentleman required August, assist lady in managing new shop, rapidly growing, healthy neighbourhood; thorough knowledge Patent Medicines, Toilet, Perfumery, Photography; suitable one resident vicinity Romford, Ilford, Barking. State, stating wages, age and full details, Mr. French, Sterling Works, Dagenham.

ADY Dispenser, Hall certificate, required for Brondesbury district; counter experience an advantage. 130/538, Office of this Paper.

OCUM, unqualified, from August 2 or August 4 till 19th. J. B. Frank & Co., 310 Brixton Hill, S.W.2.

OCUM, unqualified, required August 11th to September 22nd. Please apply, stating experience and salary required, to E. Breakspear (Bird & Storey), 42 Eastcastle Street, Oxford Street, W.1.

OCUM, qualified, from August 8th to August 18th inclusive; light duty. F. H. Clark, Chemist, 12 Humberstone Gate, Leicester.

OCUM wanted, London, S.W., qualified, required September 3rd; Assistant kept. State full particulars P.C.B. 1/19, Office of this Paper.

OCUM (qualified) wanted for about six weeks (London and seaside), from mid-August. Write, with full details, to 1/3, Office of this Paper.

MANAGER, qualified for branch, industrial district, 5 miles from Llangollen; single; age from 24-27; knowledge of English desirable, but not essential. Apply, stating salary required and all particulars, J. Ellis Jones, Pharmacist, 21 Willow Street, Westbury.

MESSRS. TIMOTHY WHITES have vacancies for unqualified Assistants. Write, giving full particulars of experience, to Assistant Secretary, Timothy Whites (1928), Ltd., Chemists, Portsmouth.

PHOTOGRAPHIC.—Competent Gaslight Printer for season, amateur D. & P.; must be experienced and good worker; state wages, former experience, references and when disengaged. T. Evans, Ltd., Photographic Chemists, 1 High Street, Margate.

QUALIFIED Manager required for small business; must be polite and obliging; no developing or printing done on premises; permanency for right man; send full particulars of experience and references in first letter. Apply to M. J. E. Williams, M.P.S., The Pharmacy, Pennycomequick, Plymouth.

QUALIFIED lady or gentleman required; Window-dresser and well versed in Toilets and Photography; careful Dispenser. Apply Cartwrights, 171 Holloway Road, N.7.

QUALIFIED Branch Manager required for small branch shop; must be used to working-class trade; good Salesman; smart and trustworthy.—Apply, stating age, etc., experience and salary required; enclose photo (returnable); interview by appointment. C. W. Thornton, M.P.S., 62 Dewshury Road, Ossett.

QUALIFIED Assistant wanted, lady or gentleman; permanent; no Sunday duty; N.H.I. and Counter. Apply by letter, giving particulars as to age, experience, and salary required, to E. Lockyer, Ltd., 244 Evelyn Street, Deptford, S.E.8.

QUALIFIED man wanted for branch shop; light duties; good Counter experience and smart appearance. Apply in writing, giving fullest particulars, Galloways, New Street, Birmingham.

QUALIFIED, lady or gentleman (young), immediately, for branch shop, Birmingham area; kindly give full particulars of references, salary, etc. 170/23, Office of this Paper.

QUALIFIED Assistant required immediately for high-class Retail and Dispensing. State age and full particulars in first letter. F. Blackmore, 17 High Street, Weston-super-Mare.

TEMPORARY Junior Assistant, unqualified, required for holiday duty for five weeks from July 30, in Retail and Dispensing business. State salary required and references, to W. Hudson, M.P.S., The Central Pharmacy, Cranbrook, Kent.

UNQUALIFIED Assistant (lady) for business within a few miles of London; Counter and Dispensing experience essential. State age, salary, and when at liberty. 169/321, Office of this Paper.

UNQUALIFIED Assistant, single, for business near London; must be capable Dispenser, and have had counter experience; state age, salary, and when at liberty, also give full particulars of experience. 169/32, Office of this Paper.

WANTED.—Recently qualified lady or gentleman immediately for about 15 months; applications not answered in 4 days declined with thanks. Full particulars and salary required to Mr. W. H. Lentou, Ph.C., F.B.O.A., Le Strange Terrace, Huastanton.

WANTED, Junior Assistant, about 22 or 23 years, to start immediately; reliable; all particulars. Coutte-Evans, 96 Broadway, West Ealing, W.13.

WHOLESALE.

LONDON.—Smart Representative wanted calling Chemists, Hairdressers and Stores; good commission and contributory expenses to one carrying non-competitive lines; light samples. 168/331, Office of this Paper.

NORTHUMBERLAND, Durham, Cumberland, Westmorland.—Live Salesman wanted to carry very low-priced Toilets and Perfumery; commission man with other non-competitive lines calling Chemists, Hairdressers and Stores; all lines show high rate of profit to retailers; good commission and contributory expenses; non-hulky samples. 168/35, Office of this Paper.

WEST OF ENGLAND.—Live commission man wanted carrying non-competitive lines, and calling Chemists, Hairdressers and Stores; very low-priced Toilets and Perfumery, showing large profits to retailers; good commission to right man, with car preferred. 168/330, Office of this Paper.

CHEMIST, with Minor qualifications, wanted as Junior Chemist in Wholesale Druggists in London. Apply "Pharmacist," 130/534, Office of this Paper.

PERFUMERIES, LTD.,

having been appointed sole distributors for Parfumerie Molinard Jeune, Grasse, France, require Travellers in the following territories:—(1) Lancs. and Cheshire, (2) Eastern Counties, (3) South Wales, (4) Devon, Cornwall, (5) N. London, (6) London Stores; good connection, references; own car essential. Apply by letter, giving age, experience, remuneration, etc., to 32 Aldermahury, E.C.2.

REPRESENTATIVES required for an excellent Proprietary line, with connections amongst chemists, on commission basis. Full particulars as to territory covered, etc., to 130/532, Office of this Paper.

TOILETRY AND PERFUMERY.—London Salesman for established House with competitive range of manufactures; excellent prospects for persevering man with good connection and ability for organising and business development. Please state sales records and usual particulars in confidence to C. A. Stokes & Co., Ltd., Eclipse Works, Bristol.

VACANCY open for a man under 30 to take charge of advertising and publicity, also make calls few business houses London district. Stafford Allen & Sons, Ltd., Cowper Street, Finchbury, E.C.2.

WANTED, for the London area, an energetic and reliable Representative for a really high-class British Razor Blade, who has already a sound established connection amongst Chemists. Apply, James Neill & Co. (Sheffield), Ltd., Napier Street, Sheffield.

WANTED, experienced Representative (qualified) for the Midland (Leicester, Nottingham, etc.) area. Apply with full particulars past and present firms, age, references, etc., to Goodall, Backhouse & Company, Leeds.

WELL-KNOWN manufacturers of Druggists' Sundries have a vacancy for a Representative for the South of England; salary and commission basis; only keen progressive men with first-class connection will be considered. Apply in writing, stating age, experience and full particulars of past employment, and when disengaged, to 169/25, Office of this Paper.

WET Counter Hand required for Wholesale House. Apply by letter in first instance, giving previous experience and salary required. Osborne, Garrett & Co., Ltd., 51, 54 Fifth Street, Soho, W.1.

(COLONIAL, INDIAN AND FOREIGN.)

NORTH BORNEO.—Dispensing Chemist.—Required, young unmarried man, fully qualified, to manage and develop Druggist's business at Sandakan, North Borneo; good prospects. Reply, giving fullest particulars (in confidence), Box 276, Leathwait & Simmons, 34 Throgmorton Street, London, E.C.2.

WEST AFRICA.—An English Company have a vacancy on their staff for an unmarried Assistant with the qualification of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain; salary £350 per annum, servant allowance, free quarters; first-class passage out and home; four months' leave after eighteen months' full pay on leave; appointment made by directors in this country; expenses paid for interview when required. Applications, in writing only, giving age, experience, references and photograph, to the Secretary, West African Drug Company, Ltd., 40 Hanover Street, Liverpool.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

RETAIL. [HOME.]

2s. for 18 words or less; 6d. for every additional 10 words or less, prepaid.

A.A.A.—LOCUM, "Square" trained, referred Pharmacy, required good-class Dispensing experience. Read, 21 Magdalen Road, Norwich.

A.A.—LOCUM or permanency; single; competent Dispenser and Counterman, Prescriber; unregistered; trustworthy. "Locum," 42 Trigon Road, S.W.8.

A.—ASSISTANT, 25, College trained, 9 years' high-class experience all branches; permanency or locum; excellent references. "Assistant," c/o Guibell's Pharmacy, Finchley Road, Golders Green, N.W.

A CHEMIST, Scot, 25, tall, with first-class training, desires progressive permanency in a London or suburban pharmacy. 172/16, Office of this Paper.

A QUALIFIED, 29, capable, all-round experience, seeks permanency, Manager or Senior; liberty month's notice. 171/11, Office of this Paper.

A DVERTISER, Senior, 40, tall, single, seeks permanency with prospects; used to staff control; unregistered; College trained for old exam. 171/15, Office of this Paper.

A LL-ROUND Senior, Manager, best varied experience, desires permanency; widower, home stored; Surgical, Prescribing, Dispensing, Photographic; articulated, studied, unregistered; disengaged; town, seaside or country. "J. W. C. N.," 21 Albion Place, Maidstone.

A S Locum; long experience in all branches; disengaged after July 28; active; excellent references; terms moderate. "S. C. I.," 54 Priory Road, West Hampstead, N.W.6.

A S experienced Locum; disengaged until August 1st; live business; good, quick Dispensing, Prescriber, Salesman, Surgical and Medical appliances, Photo, Optics. "G.," 130 Scott-Ellis Gardens, N.W.8.

A SSISTANT, 24, eight years' experience Dispensing and Counter; highest references; at present engaged, seeks change. P.C.B. 39/38, Office of this Paper.

A SSISTANT desires berth where experience can be regained; a small remuneration; Southampton, Winchester. Clark, East View, New Street, Lymington.

A SSISTANT, 20, requires vacancy; good Window-dresser, honest, courteous, hard worker; excellent references; small remuneration required; town or country. Apply Edward M. Golden-Bloom, 10 Kenway Road, Earl's Court, Kensington, S.W.6.

A SSISTANT (19½), tall and energetic; experienced Dispensing, Counter and Photographic; Lancs preferred, not essential. J. Greer, 67 Greenfield Road, St. Helens.

A SSISTANT, expert D. & P. worker, requires situation until end August; please state salary. 171/22, Office of this Paper.

A SSISTANT; age 20; tall; 4 years' London experience; accurate Dispenser. James, 9 Studland Street, London, W.6.

A SSISTANT, 27, unqualified, capable and energetic, desires permanency; good all-round experience; Dispensing, Counter, Prescribing and Photographics; can manage. 171/32, Office of this Paper.

NAMES AND ADDRESSES.

When sending advertisements for any of the sections in this Supplement, advertisers—as a guarantee of good faith, and not necessarily for publication—should always give their names and addresses. It sometimes occurs that this rule is not followed and delay and disappointment ensues. Strict attention to this detail will be appreciated.

A SSISTANT or Manager; experienced; Dispensing and Counter; middle-aged; would manage Drug Stores; unequalled. 171/36, Office of this Paper.

A SSISTANT; 25; unqualified; Dispensing, Counter and Photographic; good references; disengaged. 171/33, Office of this Paper.

A SSISTANT, age 22; tall, Referred Part II subject, desired post with first-class Dispensing business; disengaged August 11; whole or part time. Wyle, 16 Prideaux Road, Stockwell, S.W.9.

A VAILABLE soon, Assistant, 29, unqualified; permanency or otherwise; all branches; 3 years present situation. "K.," 72 Dymchurch Road, Hythe, Kent.

C HEMIST, all-round experience, reliable, well recommended; disengaged, desires Locum, temporary or permanent engagement. South, Baker, G.P.O., Bournemouth.

D. AND P.—Gentleman requires situation in D. & P. department; expert knowledge, quick Film Developing, good all-round knowledge Printing, Enlarging, Copying, etc.; permanency if possible. Apply 168/36, Office of this Paper.

DISENGAGED, male Dispenser; experienced, reliable, sober "Medicus," 187 Trealew Road, Trealew, Glam.

FIRST-CLASS Assistant; West End, 7 years; abstainer, tall, highest references; unregistered. "Mac," Otley House, Bath Road, Cheltenham Spa.

HOSPITAL Dispenser; Locum; qualified; from July 23 to August 11. Thomas Irving, 66 Rowfant Road, Balham, S.W.

IMMEDIATE, permanency only, good Counterman, Dispenser seeks engagement; unqualified; excellent references; thorough experience retail. Luck, 8 Campden Street, Kensington, W.8.

LADY Dispenser-Book-keeper, with Hospital and Surgical experience, desires post with Doctor, Chemist or Institution; highest references. 148/7, Office of this Paper.

LOCUM; qualified; experienced; good Salesman; anywhere best references; free July 22 to August 15, and after September 6. 80 Brookbank Road, Lewisham, S.E.

LOCUM; vacant dates, July 22 to August 17; highest recommendations; entire charge; reasonable terms. "Chemicus," 1244 Coventry Road, South Yardley, Birmingham.

LOCUM; qualified and capable; free August 26. S. Machin, 4 Albert Square, Biddulph, Stoke-on-Trent.

LOCUM (31), tall, qualified, at liberty, any part; moderate terms; experienced; good references. Smith, 151 Foxhall Road, Ipswich.

LOCUM; qualified; free July 30; well recommended; age 48. "M.P.S.," Wynclyffe, Kingsgate, Broadstairs.

LOCUM or season; seaside or country; fully experienced Dispenser; all-round man; free August 1. Benson, 4 Alexandra Road, South Woodford, Essex.

LOCUM; middle-aged; extensive managerial experience; efficient service; competitive terms; reduction for extended periods; unregistered; disengaged July 28. "Fairley," Bentley, Redditch.

LOCUM; qualified Chemist and Optician; registered R.P.U.; free July 30—August 11 inclusive. "Locum," 30 Rosslia Road, Walthamstow, E.17.

LOCUM; unqualified; disengaged; all-round, first-class expert; highest references; town or country. Graham R. Owen, 242 Gulson Road, Coventry.

LOCUM; qualified; reliable; over 20 years' experience, mostly West End; disengaged after September 8. "Pharmacist," 81 Camden Road, N.W.1.

LOCUM, experienced, middle-aged, take charge, abstainer, disengaged; London or Provinces; terms moderate. "Pharmacist," BM/ZP6N, London, W.C.1.

OCUM, qualified, disengaged July 30th-August 18th; experienced and reliable. "Chemist," 32 Fairmount Road, Rixton Hill, S.W.2.

OCUM, qualified, highest experience and references; free from July 30. Jenkins, 41 Waldemar Avenue, Ealing, W.13.

OCUM; qualified; registered R.P.U.; sixth year; due to client wishing change dates am free July 30—August 18. 172/7, Office of this Paper.

MANAGER, qualified M.P.S., 34, married, abstainer, thoroughly experienced; excellent references; permanency; house accommodation preferred; good neighbourhood; free September, full particulars on application, interview following. "Chemist," 38 Marmion Road, S.W.11.

MANAGER, qualified, all-round experience, used to complete charge; good Dispenser and Salesman; highest references; London preferred. 80 Brookbank Road, Lewisham, S.E.

MANAGER, qualified, varied experience, self-reliant, expert Dispenser, Prescriber, Photographic, desires responsible position. Preston, 1 Chatfield Road, Croydon.

MANAGER; exceptional ability; real live wire for business; age 36; one used to controlling staff and business organiser; qualified; first-class references. 171/7, Office of this Paper.

MINOR, long experience Institutions and Retail, excellent references, seeks Locum duty, August 1st to 18th. "Minor," 1 Albert Square, Forest Lane, Stratford, E.15.

M.P.S.—LADY requires position, about mid-September, in East Anglia; excellent experience, London, and branch management. Apply 170/13, Office of this Paper.

PHARMACIST, 34, married, requires managerial position, view to Partnership or purchase; high-class country or seaside resort preferred. 164/24, Office of this Paper.

PHARMACIST, 30, requires permanent situation as Manager; London or South preferred; free for interview end of July. 170/18, Office of this Paper.

QUALIFIED Manager, 37, single, desires post in or near London; all-round experience, London and country. 134/9, Office of this Paper.

QUALIFIED, 7 years as Manager, five in London, exceptional Prescribing experience, requires permanency, any locality, London or provinces; would not object to management of Pharmacy in quiet country district. "Pharmacist," "Therapia," 9 Ash Tree Road, Bitterne Road, Southampton.

QUALIFIED, 22, tall, competent Dispenser and Window-dresser, good Photographic and Veterinary experience. Hulbert, 297 Cricklade Road, Swindon, Wilts.

QUALIFIED Locum; only open date July 30 till August 11; terms moderate. Jones, 57 Brown Road, Walthamstow, E.17.

QUALIFIED Locum, July 29 to August 4, also after August 18. Brocklesby, 12 St. Joseph's Road, Birmingham.

QUALIFIED (30), 10 years good all-round experience, desires situation as Manager; South-West England preferred, but not essential. Jones, 62 King George's Avenue, Leiston, Suffolk.

RETAIL Chemist, unqualified, seeks position; permanency or relief; 30 years' experience; 50s. per week. 172/10, Office of this Paper.

"**SQUARE**" trained man (referred subject required for qualification) requires situation until September in a good-class Dispensing business; London preferred. Ziman, 66 Kenninghall Road, E.5.

UNQUALIFIED Assistant; 45; single; duly apprenticed to the trade; fully experienced. "J. R. E.," 4 Oxford Street, Woodstock, Oxford.

UNQUALIFIED Assistant; age 33; height 5 ft. 9 in.; unmarried; good all-round experience; state salary. 170/31, Office of this Paper.

YOUNG lady (unqualified) desires post in Chemist shop as Assistant; Midlands preferred. Apply 169/34, Office of this Paper.

YOUNG lady (19) requires situation as Junior Assistant; Counter and Dispensing; 4 years' experience; good references. P. Shepherd, 24 King's Road, Henley-on-Thames.

YOUNG Lady, Apothecaries' Hall qualification, age 20, desires post as Dispenser to Doctor or in institution; preference for Bournemouth, Southampton or district. 170/29, Office of this Paper.

WHOLESALE.

The ADVERTISER may if preferred have replies addressed to this Office, and forwarded on payment of an additional charge of 1/-.

A.A.A.—ADVERTISER, with sound and extensive knowledge of medicine and therapeutics, considerable experience in general medical practice as assistant, and 12 years' successful experience "on the road" as medical interviewer and propagandist, also as Salesman calling upon Doctors, Chemists, Hospitals, Clinics, Dentists and Veterinary Surgeons, is now disengaged and seeks an immediate or early appointment as Representative for medical propaganda and/or Sales; unexceptionable testimonials and references. "Medico," c/o "Lanehurst," Cookham, Berks.

ADVERTISER, 20 years' Wholesale experience, drugs, serums, essential oils, sundries, etc., desires post as Representative; Lancs, Cheshire or North-West district. 171/16, Office of this Paper.

ADVERTISER, travelling Wales and border Counties, also Wilts, Dorset, Somerset, desires lines for Chemists, Toilet Saloons and Stores; not Perfumery, Soaps or Creams, etc.; expenses and commission; not pioneering. 169/36, Office of this Paper.

LABORATORY and Warehouseman, 36, last 12 years with multiple shop company, seeks opening; first-class experience in stock-keeping, organising, making proprietary preparations, and buying; references undeniable. 171/29, Office of this Paper.

PHARMACIST (30) seeks position with Wholesale House; thorough knowledge wholesale and retail, buying, manufacturing, sales-management, D.D.A. requirements, etc.; willing invest; capable control. 168/9, Office of this Paper.

PHARMACIST, with good connection in South London, wishes to carry additional lines on a commission basis. 171/40, Office of this Paper.

REPRESENTATIVE, South and West of England, open to an additional line, Drugs or Proprietary; commission and part expenses. 171/24, Office of this Paper.

REPRESENTATIVE, Lancashire and Yorkshire, open for first-class Agency or Proprietary. 172/17, Office of this Paper.

TOILET Representative, own car, 8 years' experience, London, Southern Counties, desires change. P.C.B. 40/15, Office of this Paper.

MISCELLANEOUS.

McADAM & TUCKNISS, Stock and Share Brokers and Dealers, Westminster Bank Chambers, Blackheath, London, S.E.3. Established 1898. Telephone: Lee Green 0081. Sharees for Sale, free of commission (subject):—200 Bengers Ord., 38s. 10d.; £500 W. J. Bush 4 per cent. Debs., 75s.; £150 Camwal 4½ per cent. Debs., 63; 250 Eucryl Pref. Ord., 16s. 1½d.; 1,000 Evans Lescher Ord., 4s. 3d.; 1,000 Hodders Ord., 1s. 5d.; 500 Idris "A" Ord., 21s.; 500 Nathan 8 per cent. Pref. Ord., 8s. 6d.; 500 Timothy White Defd., 3s. 7½d.; 500 Prefs., 9s. 10d. Wanted (subject):—Allenburys, Camwals, Idris Debs., Wright Layman. McAdam & Tuckniss, Westminster Bank Chambers, Blackheath, S.E.3. Phone: Lee Green 0081.

CASH REGISTERS.—Several cheap for quick sale; ringing to 2s., 5s., 10s., 20s., 30s., 60s., totals, etc.; also several good ticket printing registers. Finch, 13 Grape Street, W.C.

CHEMIST FITTINGS.—Complete Fittings in stock. Ranges of Drug Drawers with glass labels, shelving and lockers, Glass-fronted Counters, Dispensing Screens, Wall Cases, etc.; all made in sections which any local man can fix. Also Second-hand Fittings, Shop Rounds (ribbon and recess labels); Cash Tillis from 15s. 6d.; Kwik-Sale Case, special Chemist design. D. MATTHEWS & SON, Chemist Fitters, 14 and 16 Manchester Street, Liverpool.

Price lists, trade circulars, samples, and printed matter can in no case be forwarded, the Box numbers being intended exclusively for specific answers to particular advertisements. The Publisher reserves the right to open and refuse to forward any communications received which he may consider contrary to this rule.

CLEAR OUT—your Old or Damaged Stock of Photo Goods.
Why keep them any longer? Turn them into CASH.
I GIVE BEST PRICES for Old Films (damaged, fogged or expired dates); Packet Papers. Cards (any sizes). Old Photo Goods or Cameras. Bromide Papers. Plates (all sizes, all makes). Send any goods in the photo line. I buy all, good or bad. Cash per return. A good price for all Cameras. Send them along.
S. E. HACKETT, 23 July Rd., Liverpool

Firm, possessing LARGE, MODERN FACTORY, with
**FACILITIES for MANUFACTURING,
 PACKING and DESPATCH,**
 could accommodate one or two new lines.
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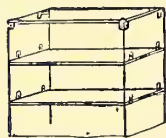
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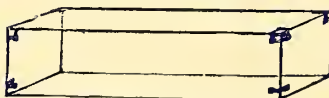
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